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USSR Report

AGRICULTURE

No. 1194



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GEORGIAN CC CRITICIZES AGRICULTURE MINISTRY FEED SHORTFALLS

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 22 Jun 79 p 1

[GruzINFORM Article: "Strictly Comply with Technology of Feed Procurement"]

[Text] The GCP CC has reviewed reports of gross violations in the technology of haylage procurement and grass meal production in a number of the republic's rayons and adopted a decree on this matter.

The decree notes that in implementing the directives of governing bodies concerning the supplying of social and private livestock operations with various kinds of feeds, party, soviet, and agricultural bodies have achieved a certain amount of success. Throughout the republic as a whole, hay, haylage, and other feeds are being procured ahead of schedule.

At the same time, technological specifications are being grossly violated in many rayons with regard to the laying in of haylage and the production of grass meal; this is resulting in the production of low-quality feed of little nutritive value and a substantial deficiency of feed units in livestock diets and, as a result, reduced livestock productivity along with considerable overconsumption of feed.

The GSSR Ministry of Agriculture and Sel'khoztekhnika have failed to implement all of the measures stipulated by the decrees of governing bodies with regard to boosting feed production and improving feed quality.

Thus, on a number of farms in Mtskhetskiy, Marneul'skiy, Gal'skiy, Goriyskiy, and other rayons the quality of the work of preparation, filling, and covering haylage pits and the utilization of the system of machinery for harvesting grasses cannot stand up to criticism. Workers failed to prepare drainage facilities in the haylage pits on the Tsilkani Experimental Farm (R. V. Kekelidze, director) and the Digomi Dairy-Vegetable Sovkhoz (N. I. Michelashvili, director) in Mtskhetskiy Rayon, while on the Mtskheta Grape Experimental Farm they covered a filled trench with torn polyethylene plastic without an earth covering.

On the Kachagani Dairy-Vegetable Sovkhoz (B. M. Bayramov, director) in Marneul'skiy Rayon, the laying in of the haylage dragged on for 10 days instead of being completed in the stipulated four days, and the pit was covered with straw, which cannot guarantee a seal. Even though Algeti Grape Sovkhoz in the same rayon (G. S. Katamadze, director) has a full array of equipment to lay in high-quality haylage, workers there are not using the two-phase technique of grass harvesting and, as a result, they are laying in silage and entering it in the books as haylage.

As a result of inadequate supervision and laxity on the part of some party, soviet, and agricultural bodies locally for the adoption of advanced technologies in feed production, improved quality of storage and utilization of feeds, completion of plans of grass meal production, and laying in of haylage and silage, schedules have been persistently disrupted in recent years and feed quality has deteriorated.

The republic's kolkhozes and sovkhozes now have 87 installations for making grass meal, but only 79 of them are in working order; as a result, the grass meal production plan has been completed by only 15 percent. It must be noted, moreover, that most of the meal produced is of grades four and five.

The GSSR Ministry of Agriculture and Sel'khoztekhnika have not been prompt enough in providing a number of rayons with such essential haylage equipment as chopper-mowers, roller-mowers, tractor-drawn implements, chopper-pickups, Vikhr' combines, and other equipment, also spare parts for them; as a result, technological discipline in the procurement of haylage and the production of grass meal is being violated right and left.

The GCP CC has directed the oblast, rayon, and city committees, the GSSR Ministry of Agriculture, and Sel'khoztekhnika to implement the necessary organizational-political and economic measures to raise the responsibility of kolkhoz chairmen and sovkhoz directors for compliance with technological discipline in the procurement of haylage; strict party and disciplinary measures are to be instituted for every instance of haylage spoilage or the production of substandard grass meal.

The inadequate efforts of the GSSR Deputy Minister of Agriculture Comrade S. P. Dzhindzhikhadze were cited with regard to providing the republic's farms with the necessary equipment for making haylage as well as spare parts for them, also the inadequate efforts on the part of Sel'khoztekhnika in this regard.

Marneul'skiy Rayon Agriculture Association Secretary Comrade I. G. Darbaidze and Mtskhetskiy Rayon Agriculture Administration Chief Comrade R. N. Tsintsadze were warned that unless they take every measure to sharply improve the quality of procurement of haylage and other feeds, strict measures will be instituted against them.

Comrades K. V. Kekelidze, N. I. Michelashvili, A. V. Lobzhanidze, B. M. Bayramov, and G. S. Katamadze, directors of the Tsilkani Experimental Farm, the Digomi Dairy-Vegetable Sovkhoz, and the Mtskheta Grape Experimental Farm in Mtskhetskiy Rayon, and the Kachagani Dairy-Vegetable and Algeti Grape sovkhozes in Marneul'skiy Rayon were cited for gross violations in the technology of laying in haylage, leading to a sharp reduction in the output of feed units in feeds being procured for the winter.

6854

CSO: 1800

GEORGIAN CC RESOLUTION AIMS AT PROVIDING TROUBLED LIVESTOCK INDUSTRY WITH
ADEQUATE FODDER

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 3 Jun 79 p 1

[GruzINFORM article: "Party Concern For Feed Procurement"]

[Text] The GCP CC and the GSSR Council of Ministers adopted the decree "Additional Organizational-Political Measures to Provide the Republic's Livestock Industry With High-Quality Feed in 1979." It notes that party, soviet, and agricultural bodies, also the republic's kolkhozes and sovkhozes, implementing the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress, the July and November 1978 CC CPSU plenums, and the Ninth and 12th GCP CC plenums, are doing substantial work to strengthen the livestock feed base for social and private farms.

Still an acute problem, however, is the shortage of nutritive feeds and a substantial deficiency of feed protein. Requirements call for 100 to 110 grams of digestible protein per feed unit; in the feeds being procured in the republic, this indicator does not exceed an average of 60 to 70 grams or 60 to 63 percent of physiological norms. This leads to reduced productivity, growth and development rates, reproduction, and feed payback as well as to increased prime cost of livestock products.

The kolkhozes and sovkhozes are working too slowly in introducing such advanced technologies of production, procurement, and utilization of feeds as the expansion of plantings of protein-containing crops, the laying in of silage with carbamide, hydrolysis and fermentation of straw, drying of hay by active ventilation, briquetting of coarse feeds made in feed shops attached to the farms.

Party, soviet, and agricultural bodies have frequently underestimated the importance of grass meal in nutritional animal feeds; this current five-year plan's three-year target with respect to the production of this valuable type of feed in the republic was completed by only 65 percent.

In a number of rayons, farmers are not making full use of existing possibilities for repeated cuttings of grass both on natural and on planted lands, also plantings of after-harvest and intermediate crops.

With regard to increasing stocks of hay, inadequate use is being made of land sections such as airports, right-of-ways, road shoulders, ravines, forest meadows, steep hillsides, protective forest belts, and other areas suitable for raising hay. Farmers have not yet developed a thrifty attitude toward the processing of farm and industrial wastes for feed and the use of such additional sources of feed accumulation as twigs and branches, meal made from evergreen underbrush, sapropel, bentonite, and other resources.

In many places, farmers have yet to apply all means of party-organizational and mass-political work designed to enhance the labor enthusiasm, initiative, and involvement of workers engaged in feed production and directly involved in it. As a result, despite favorable weather conditions farmers in some rayons are letting the best times go by and are too slow in feed procurement. Frequently this is compounded by the inadequate readiness of the feed harvesting equipment. By 1 May, for example, farmers in most of the rayons had not yet ensured complete readiness of tractor-drawn mowers, crusher mowers, and pickup balers. Eleven out of 90 installed units for making grass meal are not in working condition, four of them in Marneul'skiy Rayon.

Many farm managers and specialists do not have a clear idea of the importance of feed procurement technology, which largely determines feed quality and nutritional value; as a result, way too much feed is being consumed.

Ascribing vital importance to the completion of all work involved in feed production on a high level, the accumulation of an abundance of feed on each farm for the winter, and the provision of optimal conditions of storage and effective utilization, the GCP CC and the GSSR Council of Ministers consider feed procurement work on the kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and inter-farm organizations to be one of the most important aspects of the 1979 harvest season, a nationwide concern, the concern of every inhabitant of the city and village with respect to the development of livestock farming and the supply of a large variety of feeds for this sector.

Obkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms, the Adzharskaya and Abkhazskaya ASSR councils of ministers, and the executive committees of the Soviets of People's Deputies of the South Ossetian AO, rayons, and cities are urged to utilize all means of party-organizational, mass-political, propaganda, and organizational work to help soviet and agricultural bodies to launch a highly-effective beginning to the feed harvesting campaign, providing all the necessary material-technical and transport means, mobilizing the workers of the cities and rayon centers for mass participation in feed procurement.

A republic headquarters of livestock feed procurement has been set up. Personal responsibility for the implementation of plans and socialist obligations with respect to feed stockpiling in 1979 is assigned to the

first secretaries of obkoms, raykoms, and gorkoms, to chairmen of the Abkhazskaya ASSR and Adzharskaya ASSR councils of ministers, chairmen of the executive committees of the Soviets of People's Deputies of the Yugo-Osetinskaya AO, rayons, and cities, directors of sovkhoses and goskhoses, and chairmen of kolkhoses and councils of inter-farm organizations.

To provide specific help locally, individual rayons (cities) have been assigned GCP CC members and candidate members, members of the GCP Audit Commission, ministry and department managers, and other officials.

The GSSR Ministry of Agriculture and Sel'khoztekhnika have been directed jointly to work out and implement a plan of practical studies for directors of rayon (city) party, soviet, and agricultural bodies, directors of sovkhoses and chairmen of kolkhoses (councils of inter-farm organizations), and chief farm specialists in order to study advanced feed production technologies.

The GSSR Ministry of Agriculture has also been directed to submit to the GCP CC and the GSSR Council of Ministers specific substantiated proposals on setting up an independent agricultural sector in the republic: feed production on an industrial basis, organizing a republic Gruzkormprom Association; the ministry is to send a group of specialists to Lipetskaya Oblast in order to study the experience of laying in and storing hay in hay towers, a method which does not require the construction of special, costly facilities; the ministry is to see to it that the kolkhoses, sovkhoses, and inter-farm organizations lay in the entire planned quantity of silage with the use of carbamides.

For purposes of improving the quality of feed production, the Ministry of Agriculture is to collaborate with the Georgian Trade Union Council in announcing a contest for the best organization of long-term irrigated cultivated hayfields and pastures, establishing collective and individual means of moral and material incentive.

The GSSR State Committee for Science and Technology is directed to create a coordination council dealing with "Production of Protein Feeds Made From Nontraditional Sources of Raw Materials," beginning extensive work in this regard in 1979.

The GSSR Ministry of Meat and Dairy Industry is to collaborate with the Georgian branch of the All-Union Scientific-Research Institute of Combination Feeds Industry in submitting to the GSSR Council of Ministers proposals on the adoption of a technology for the production of protein-fat concentrate in the republic's meat combines in order to make up for the deficiency of fish meal.

The Ministry of Agriculture and the sector protein scientific-research laboratory of the Tbilisi State University are directed to submit to the GSSR Council of Ministers proposals on organizing semi-industrial production

of feed proteins by microbiological synthesis, and the Georgian Zootechnical-Veterinary Training-Research Institute and the Georgian branch of the All-Union Scientific-Research Institute of Combination Feeds Industry are to certify feed protein by testing it on various species of animals in order to work out a technology for the production of combination feeds enriched with feed protein.

The Georgian Zootechnical-Veterinary Training-Research Institute must speed up experimentation on producing juice from the green mass of legume grasses, to be further converted into high-protein concentrate.

The Georgian Komsomol CC is directed to ensure the participation of Komsomol organizations in feed procurement, assigning them the task of procuring at least 450,000 tons of units of various kinds of feed.

The GSSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources and the USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources Glavgruzvodstroy are to collaborate with the Ministry of Agriculture in organizing permanent courses for the study of techniques of installing small-scale reclamation systems and carrying out soil improvement work on the feed lands of kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

When totalling up the results of labor rivalry among farm workers, the republic and rayon commissions supervising socialist competition are urged to consider as one of the main indicators the results of work involved in feed procurement and feed quality.

Editors of republic, oblast, and rayon newspapers, the Georgian SSR State Committee for Television and Radio, and gruzINFORM are to collaborate with the Ministry of Agriculture in organizing systematic appearances by scientists, specialists, and innovation experts to discuss problems of advanced technology of feed production and feed quality improvement.

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CSO: 1800

CHAIRMAN OF GEORGIAN COUNCIL OF MINISTERS ADDRESSES CONFERENCE ON FODDER
PROCUREMENT

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 3 Jun 79 p 2

[Article by Sh. Gvinianidze and Yu. Galustov: "All Forces For Feed
Procurement"]

[Text] Yesterday a zonal conference was held in Kutaisi to discuss measures to achieve a fundamental breakthrough in feed production and the utilization of all available reserves for strengthening the feed base in light of the GCP CC's Letter to All Workers of the Republic.

The conference was participated in by the secretaries of oblast, rayon, and city party committees, by chairmen of the executive committees of rayon and city Soviets of People's Deputies, chiefs of rayon agricultural administrations and associations, and officials of ministries, state committees, and departments.

The conference was opened by GSSR Council of Ministers Presidium Chairman Z. Pataridze.

The report was delivered by GSSR Agriculture Minister Sh. Etsadashvili.

The discussion of problems relating to progress in feed procurement and elimination of present shortcomings was participated in by Adzhar Obkom First Secretary V. Papunidze, Abkhazian Obkom Secretary A. Moskalenko, Tskhaltubo Gorkom First Secretary D. Kiknadze, Tskhakayevskiy, Samtredskiy, Zugdidskiy, Terzhol'skiy, Makharadzevskiy, Zestafonskiy, Vanskiy, Mestiyskiy, Abashskiy, and Gegechkorskiy raykom first secretaries V. Yesvandzhiya, T. Imedadze, I. Todua, A. Burdzhanadze, D. Dvalishvili, B. Merkviladze, N. Andriadze, I. Kartozhiya, G. Mgeladze, and I. Motsereliya, GSSR Procurements Minister Sh. Chanukvadze, and Sel'khoz-tekhnika Chairman D. Sarishvili.

The concluding speech was given by GSSR Council of Ministers Chairman Z. Pataridze.

The conference was participated in by GCP CC Organizational-Party Work Division Head S. Khabeishvili and GSSR Council of Ministers Deputy Chairman Z. Geldiashvili.

Correspondents of this newspaper met with conference participants and interviewed them.

Interview With V. Khazaradze, Second Secretary of the Kutaisi Gorkom

The very fact that the zonal conference was held in Kutaisi imposes obligations on us. The GCP CC's Letter to All Workers of the Republic, calling on them to achieve a fundamental breakthrough in feed production, is being discussed in the worker collectives and institutions of the city; they are searching for possibilities to maximize help to farm workers. The people of Kutaisi have rich traditions in this regard. The collectives of industrial enterprises and institutions are sponsoring more than 40 farms in nearby rayons. A plan has been worked out to help the farms by supplying spare parts. The city's workers will help the farmers in harvesting feed crops. Students in schools and the collectives of a number of enterprises have begun to procure hay in surrounding forests, on the grounds of enterprises, and in parks. The first several dozen tons of hay have already been procured. Up to 70 hectares of vacant land within the city limits have been selected for the sowing of corn. More than 500 tons of coarse feeds will be procured.

Interview with Sh. Yenukidze, Chief of Agricultural Administration of Ambrolaurskiy Rayon

Our rayon was justly criticized at the conference for making inadequate use of the potential of meadows, pastures, and stands of forest and for leaving natural grasses unharvested because of lack of organization on some farms. Our task is to get promptly to the job of putting all reserves for boosting feed production into action and improving their quality. This year our rayon will procure up to 15,000 tons of coarse feeds, including 10,000 tons of hay, 2,000 tons of silage, and 3,000 tons of haylage. The farms will begin to lay in haylage day by day. The rayon's workers will do everything necessary to boost feed procurement and livestock production.

6854

CSO: 1800

GEORGIAN CC LETTER ON FEED PRODUCTION

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 1 Jun 79 p 1

[Article: "Let Us Achieve a Fundamental Breakthrough in the Production of Feeds, Let Us Raise All Sectors of Livestock Farming to a New Level! Letter of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia to Farm Workers, Laborers, the Intelligentsia, Young People, Party and Komsomol Members, and All Working People of the Republic"]

[Text] Dear comrades!

The cornerstone of all the party's activities has always been the task of systematically and consistently raising the wellbeing of the Soviet people, of each Soviet family. The achievement of this noble goal is the aim of all the party's plans, this is the thrust of the efforts of all labor collectives, whose concrete contribution determines the level of our forward progress, the successful accomplishment of planned goals. And today, when we face the vital task of sharply boosting the production and procurement of livestock products, the GCP CC appeals to all farm workers, laborers, the intelligentsia, young people, to all party and Komsomol members, to all the republic's population, calling on them to achieve a fundamental breakthrough in the fourth year of the 10th Five-Year Plan with regard to strengthening the feed base, raising all sectors of livestock farming to a new level, so that every family will have enough meat, milk, and eggs.

In recent years we have made substantial progress in livestock development, we have begun to produce and procure incomparably more feeds of all types, making it possible to boost livestock productivity. But new tasks require greater efforts along these lines. On the basis of the directives contained in the pre-election speech of CC CPSU General Secretary and USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Chairman Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, the republic this year should double the pace of increase in meat production, raising output to 97,800 tons and boosting state purchases of livestock products on all farm categories to the following levels: livestock and poultry to 144,500 tons; milk to 268,500 tons; eggs to 456 million. Milk production should be increased to 318,700 tons, egg production should be increased to 490 million.

Such are the obligations of the republic's workers in the fourth year of the five-year plan as adopted at the republic meeting of the party-economic aktiv. Accomplishing them will require considerable intensive effort, organization, and discipline in all links and in all sections of production. Now is the time to lay a firm foundation for successful accomplishment of goals not only for the current year but also for the upcoming 1979-1980 winter season. This foundation is primarily feeds: sufficient feeds must be procured for each livestock complex, for each farm, in each farm section; this means that throughout the republic as a whole this year it is necessary to produce up to 2.5 million tons of feed units. Only in this way can the sector's workers successfully carry out their assigned tasks with regard to increasing the production of meat, milk, eggs, and other livestock products; only in this way will it be possible to improve the supply to our cities, villages, and resorts, whose demand for these products is constantly rising.

Considerable land is allocated to feed crops in the republic. So far, however, crop yields are not being increased fast enough; work on improving hayfields and pastures is going too slowly; many farms are too slow in harvesting grasses, silage crops, and root crops. Technologies are being grossly violated in the preparation of hay, haylage, and silage; substandard feeds are being laid in, and feeds are not being dispensed efficiently enough. There are frequent cases of inflated figures and fraud that cannot be judged as anything but betrayal of the party and the people. Recently we have managed to overcome many of our shortcomings. We must undertake all measures necessary to finally do away with mismanagement and laxity in this vital sector, we must achieve a sharp upturn in feed acquisition and production.

All of us are responsible for the success of our plans; no one can stand aloof from our shared concerns and goals--only in this way can we achieve success on the path toward sharply boosting livestock farming, that most vital sector of our national economy. The main and sole indicator of the individual's ideological and civic maturity is resourceful, creative participation in labor and in social life. This idea was once more emphasized in the recent CC CPSU decree "Further Improvement of Ideological and Political-Indoctrination Work"--a document of great political significance, the postulates of which must form the basis of activities of all party, soviet, trade union, and Komsomol organizations.

The GCP CC is firmly convinced that farm workers, laborers, the intelligentsia, young people, and all party and Komsomol members in the republic will perceive the elaborating campaign with respect to feed production and procurement as a vital personal matter and, well aware of the social importance of their personal participation in implementing economic plans, will strive for substantial progress in seeing to it that farm sections can supply their own feed requirements, sharply increasing volumes of procurement and improving the quality of all types of feed, broadly expanding competition for successful completion of obligations with regard to the production and procurement of livestock products, actively supporting

the initiative of the labor collectives of Khobskiy and Gurdzhaanskiy rayons, who have taken on high obligations with respect to strengthening the feed base.

The GCP CC is firmly convinced that the kolkhozes, sovkhoses, and inter-farm organizations will manifest greater organization and efficiency in accomplishing plans, that not a single ministry or department, not a single enterprise or institution, not a single construction or transport organization, not a single collective will fail to take part in this truly shared, nationwide cause.

With the support of party, soviet, and farm bodies the Komsomol organizations must manifest high organization and mass participation in order to achieve effectiveness and scope in socialist competition. Rayon bodies must select lands that are suitable for hay and assign them to organizations, enterprises, and institutions; they must establish output norms and assign targets to the various organizations; they must be concerned with tools and implements, transport, and trade and medical services. Georgia's Komsomol must think about forming "flying" teams of Komsomol members among student youth, forming pupil production crews and student detachments for work on the farms during the fifth labor quarter and third labor semester.

ON THE NEXT VOLUNTEER SATURDAY, 2 JUNE, ON THE INITIATIVE OF THE LEADING COLLECTIVES, THERE WILL BE A MASS REPUBLIC-WIDE VOLUNTEER SATURDAY FOR FEED PROCUREMENT.

The GCP CC is confident that the republic-wide elaborating feed-procurement campaign of 1979 will mark the beginning of a fundamental breakthrough in the matter of strengthening livestock farming's feed base, that the managers of farms, enterprises, construction projects, VUZ's, and schools will manifest a sense of high responsibility in organizing the work, specifying the role of each collective in building up reserve stocks of feed, in improving feed quality, that they will take all necessary measures to harvest the green mass promptly both on cultivated lands and along roads and canals, on the sides of hills and ravines, everywhere that there is the slightest possibility, that they will not tolerate instances of less than diligent efforts on grass-harvesting and feed-procurement volunteer Saturdays by some dishonest representatives of enterprises who attempt to make this trip into the country into a kind of carefree picnic, that they will organize things so as to help the farms be as efficient as possible.

Let every one of us always remember the words of Comrade Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev at the July 1978 CC CPSU Plenum: "Everything that we want to gain from livestock farming--more meat, milk, and other products--in the long run depends on having enough feed of great variety and high quality." We must not only remember these words, we must also make a personal contribution to this cause which is so vital to each and every one of us, regardless of what sector we work in.

PARTY, GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS ATTEND FEED CONFERENCE

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 5 Jun 79 p 2

[Article by G. Mchedlishvili: "Feed Procurement--A Shockwork Front"]

[Text] On 3 June the Georgian Zootechnical-Veterinary Training-Research Institute held a zonal conference of the first secretaries of raykoms, chairmen of executive committees of rayon Soviets of People's Deputies, and chiefs of the rayon agricultural administrations of Eastern Georgia.

Measures have been mapped out to achieve a fundamental breakthrough in feed production, the use of all available reserves for strengthening the feed base in light of the GCP CC Letter To All Workers of the Republic and the GCP CC and GSSR Council of Ministers decree "Additional Organizational-Political Measures To Provide the Republic's Livestock Industry With High-Quality Feed in 1979."

The conference was participated in by managers and specialists of ministries, state committees, and departments in the republic.

The conference was opened by GCP CC Secretary D. Patiashvili.

The report was delivered by GSSR Agriculture Minister Sh. Etsadashvili.

The discussion of problems relating to conducting the entire feed-procurement campaign on a high level and eliminating shortcomings in this matter was participated in by the first secretaries of the Leningorskiy, Dmanisskiy, Gardabanskiy, Khashurskiy, and Dzhavskiy raykoms N. Odishvili, G. Kuldzhanishvili, G. Kvantalin, D. Bedukadze, and V. Chochiyev, Sel'khoztekhnika Chairman D. Sarishvili, GSSR Minister of Land Reclamation and Water Resources G. Gadeliya, Akhalkalakskiy Raykom Second Secretary Z. Gogoladze, Signakhskiy Rayon Soviet of People's Deputies Executive Committee Chairman D. Goginashvili, and Akhaltsikhskiy Rayon Agriculture Administration Chief E. Khitarishvili.

The final speech at the conference was given by GCP CC Secretary D. Patiashvili.

The conference was participated in by GSSR Council of Ministers Chairman Z. Geldiashvili.

On the training-experimental farm of the Georgian Zootechnical-Veterinary Training-Research Institute, conference participants inspected the technology of haylage storage.

It was an ordinary working day on the institute's experimental-training farm, even though it was Sunday. It was an ordinary day despite the large audience gathered at the edge of the field, near the machinery and equipment, at the side of the haylage trench. Participants in the zonal conference were inspecting the technology of laying in haylage.

"What is the proper way to lay in haylage?" says R. Rusiashvili, manager of the institute's department of mechanization and electrification of livestock farming.

"It begins with mowing the grasses. The main thing here is to mow the grass at the most suitable time. For the leguminous grasses--clover, sainfoin--the best time is the flowering stage; for cereal crops, for example raygrass [reygras], it is the heading stage."

In the second stage, the main thing is to bring the mass to optimum moisture content--50 to 55 percent. Too much moisture reduces the quality of the feed and allows the mass to start becoming silage, yet silage is less nutritive than haylage.

The third stage is the constant, uninterrupted, day-and-night tamping of the haylage mass until the trench is filled; the fourth stage is prompt covering of the trench. As a rule, the trench should be filled and covered in three to four days.

The farm's small plot that day became a kind of demonstration field to demonstrate the highly-effective group operation of the equipment in laying in haylage.

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CSO: 1800

EDITORIAL ON MEASURES AGAINST GRAIN LOSSES

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 5 Jun 79 p 1

[Editorial: "Losses Must Not Be Allowed On the Grain Field"]

[Text] In Georgia's multi-sector, complex agriculture grain crops occupy a very important place. Grain crops take up relatively large tracts of the Alazani Valley, the Shirak Steppe, and the Kartlian Plain, where the cultivation of cereal crops is fully mechanized, and also small, sometimes tiny tracts wrested from the mountains in Racha-Lechkhumi, Svanetia, Adzharia, Meskheta-Dzavakhetia, and South Ossetia.

Grain: it is planted everywhere, you cannot get by without it, and it is never easy anywhere. It does not begin in the field, it does not begin when the seeds are planted in the soil or the first furrow is plowed. It begins much earlier, and not in the fields where it is cultivated. It begins in the mines where raw materials are extracted for metal and fertilizers, in the plants where machinery and vitamins for the fields are made, on the overland, waterway, and airline routes which carry freight to the country's farms, and in the laboratories of scientists conducting a tireless search for ways to improve crop yields and grain quality.

Grain is the concentrated result of the efforts of thousands and thousands of people of all kinds of trades and professions. Grain is the nation's property. And no one has the right to encroach upon it.

Today, on the threshold of the harvest season on the republic's farms, it is worthwhile to remember this. It is necessary because the reports coming in during last year's harvest concerning attempts to steal the grain, which inspired rage in the heart of every honest worker, indicate that those who love to live at the expense of the nation's wellbeing have not gone away.

At the same time, substantial losses are sustained by the kolkhozes and sovkhoses because of substandard and delayed grain harvesting, because of a careless attitude toward grain storage and transport. Volunteer people's patrols and people's control posts and groups must put a firm stop to grain losses. Local party and soviet bodies must take prompt steps to avoid losses by completing the harvest as quickly as possible.

A vital link in this matter is high-quality repairs on all harvesting equipment and transport vehicles, a supply of machinery operators and driver cadres, the creation of maximally favorable working conditions on all segments of the "field-elevator" conveyor.

Incoming reports indicate that in some places people are not focusing enough attention on the quality of repair work, and this can result in later grain losses. For example, on Kolkhoz imeni Ordzhonikidze (village of Bodbe, Signakhskiy Rayon) a combine engine received from the exchange inventory of the rayon's Sel'khoztekhnika went out of commission before it had operated ten minutes. Such instances indicate that reported readiness for the harvest does not always match actual, real readiness. Meanwhile, there must not be a single day's or a single hour's delay. This is especially applicable to rayons in Kakhetia, where the harvest is mounting to full force day by day. Local party organs must check again and again and see to it that all harvest links are made fully ready. This is the aim of the GCP CC and GSSR Council of Ministers decree "Additional Measures to Ensure Harvesting of the Crop, Procure Agricultural Products and Feeds in 1979, and Successfully carry Out the Wintering of Livestock in the 1979-1980 Season in Georgia."

The system of measures stipulated in the decree assign a vital role to providing the farms with tractor and machinery drivers for two-shift machinery operation, broad expansion of socialist competition to achieve the maximum labor productivity, maximum utilization of the capacities of harvesting and transport machinery, and active introduction of integrated organization of harvesting operations.

It must be stated that the experience of the Ipatovskiy people and other leading farms in the country have not yet become widespread enough on the republic's grain farms. Recently a group of party, soviet, and economic officials from Georgia visited Ipatovskiy Rayon in Stavropol'skiy Kray. The experience gained there must be concretely realized in the pace and quality of the harvest, prompt cultivation of the soil after the harvesting of winter crops and the deployment of after-harvest crops designed to play a vital role this year in the buildup of reserve stocks of livestock feed.

Although lands planted in cereal crops have been reduced in the last 10 years for a number of reasons, grain procurement plans and obligations are being successfully completed. But a substantial gap has been recorded in the production of this vital product in the first three years of the 10th Five-Year Plan--a shortfall of 523,000 tons. It is possible to make up for the lag just by boosting crop yields and reducing losses to a minimum. The obligations for the fourth year of the five-year period call for boosting grain crop yields to 27 quintals and pouring 167,000 tons into the state's granaries.

Accomplishment of this task will require substantial efforts, high responsibility and organization in each work place. Because of strong winds and a shortage of moisture in a number of rayons, winter crop plantings have been hurt. Under such conditions, the quality of the harvesting is of special importance. Not a single head must be left in the fields, the entire crop must be harvested on time and delivered to its destination without any losses.

It is above all the people who determine any success. The organizers of the harvest, transport, and cleaning and storage of grain must exercise strict control over deliveries of food services, cultural-consumer, and medical services for all participants in the harvest.

The party ascribes vital importance to ideological support in accomplishing these plans. The CC CPSU decree "Further Improvement of Ideological and Political-Indoctrinational Work" stresses the necessity of proceeding on the basis that record indicators by innovation experts are not a goal in themselves but a vital means of mobilizing the labor energy of the masses to boost labor productivity, a powerful reserve for enhancing the effectiveness of production and work quality. The prime duty of ideological workers is to help the grain farmers, the machinery operators, the drivers, and all participants in Harvest-79 to make maximum use of this reserve, to make a new contribution toward implementing the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress.

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CSO: 1800

MARKET ECCENTRICITIES DISCUSSED

Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 16 Jun 79 p 2

[Article by N. Tereshko: "What Does the Market Teach?"]

[Text] They say that the market has two eccentrics: one asks for a lot, and the other gives little. Now, however, it looks as if there were only one eccentric there: the one that gives a lot. But try not giving it....

The market knows no specialization. It is versatile in the area in which state trade is insufficient. Often it does save our time. It is one thing to run around to stores seeking what we need to eat and another--to buy everything at once. It does this, though, by dictating its own prices. The market is a barometer. It reacts quickly to all economic changes. Our surplus products are sold through the market.... Just who does the selling? The kolkhozes?

A long time ago, no kolkhoz trade was seen at a single market in the Urals. Why should the kolkhoz take products to the marketplace, when the state would also take any amount of them, and would pay lavishly, give bonuses, or even rewards for above-plan products. The market, however, gives no glory.

"Every year our workers go around to the kolkhozes and make agreements with them, binding them to nothing, for the sale of the surpluses of farm and field output," says V. G. Kovalenko, chief of the Market Administration of Chelyabinskaya Oblast. "Last year many kolkhozes in the rayons adjacent to Chelyabinsk promised their help in our business. All the promises remained on paper, though."

Just who, then, is trading at the kolkhoz market? The kolkhoz workers, the sovkhos workers and, in general, anyone who has the opportunity and the need to sell some of the goods produced through personal labor on a parcel of land at the farm centers or the collective garden, or obtained through his own work in the form of payment in kind. The land parcels at the farm centers and the collective gardens of the citizens in Chelyabinskaya Oblast occupy less than 50,000 hectares. This amounts to only about 1.5 percent of

the oblast's arable land. In a good year, however, they provide over one-fourth of the gross agricultural output (in monetary terms, and computed according to state prices).

Without disputing the legality of the arbitrary prices at the marketplace, we ask ourselves the question: why are they formed on the market by things that do not suit us at all? There are many reasons, objective and subjective. In order to clarify at least some of them, last fall I held a sort of "round table" discussion at the market.

I gathered together about 10 people who had come from the Caucasus and Central Asia to bargain in Chelyabinsk. They had brought watermelons from Fergana, apricots from Dagestan, onions from Surkhandar'ya and tomatoes from Andizhan. Everything was by the ton, and from all information, it was--from their own parcel of land at the farmstead. It wasn't the information that interested me, though--it was the mechanics of the price-setting. Why were onions--one ruble, watermelons--two, tomatoes--three and apricots--four?" And this was in the fall!

"You didn't set up a robbery, gentlemen?" I asked.

"No, it's not robbery," answered a staid elderly Uzbek. He suggested that we figure it up. He took five tons of tomatoes from home. During the week on the road half of them spoiled. Some of them are lost here during the sale. Even so, though, according to the calculations of the owner himself, he makes at least 6,000 rubles.

"All the same, it comes out at over a ruble per kilogram of harvest gathered. In the fall--isn't that a bit expensive?

"Not so fast, sir," the Uzbek defended himself. "What about the transport? You throw away 3,000 for the vehicle...."

"How much?"

"Three thousand," repeated the Uzbek. The rest of them nodded in agreement: precisely that much. Later on I verified it several times, through various channels--it's all true. With slight variations, the fixed price for delivering goods from Uzbekistan to the Urals is just that.

"And what if tomorrow they take 1,000 rubles more from you for the vehicle--will you deliver?"

"We'll deliver, but we'll sell at a higher price."

"Just how do you formalize the hire of the transport?"

"In a dark alley, around the corner from the vehicle agency, in private with the driver. The money passes directly from hand to hand."

"Have there been attempts to protest?"

The old men began to shake quietly with soundless laughter.

With this the conversation ended. I went to the OBKhSS [Department for Combating the Embezzlement of Socialist Property and Speculation]. At the rayon division they said that this matter was none of their concern, and advised me to appeal to the municipal division. Here, in answer to my question as to whether the police knew about the extortion and how the struggle against this evil was proceeding, N. S. Chuvashov, chief of the division, replied that it was known: the struggle is proceeding, but the result is slight, because of the mutual responsibility of the one who gives and the one who takes. Here the struggle should be a different, economic one.

In our specific case, three major organizations should confront the market: the Ovoshcheprom Trust of the sovkhoses, the municipal Plodoovoshchetorg and the kooptorg [trade cooperative office] of the Union of Consumers' Societies.

"In order to compete with the market," says A. P. Kozachenko, director of the sovkhos trust, "there must be a good production base. First of all, vegetable growing under greenhouse conditions must be developed. There are some improvements, but small ones. Chelyabinsk has only 30 hectares of glass-covered ground. This is one-third of what the norms specify for a city with a million inhabitants. A heat quota is set for us here. The second thing holding us back is the lack of mechanization at the vegetable plantations. The third is the poor communication between the sovkhoses and trade, even though the supply of vegetables for Chelyabinsk has improved somewhat recently."

Indeed, with the establishing of the Ovoshcheprom Trust and with the introduction of specialization of the sovkhoses, the situation with respect to vegetables in Chelyabinsk has improved somewhat. There are 14 large sovkhoses in the trust, and they produce over 100,000 tons of vegetables for the oblast's inhabitants. This is only 40 kilograms per citizen a year, however. Allowing for the output of other sovkhoses, individual farms and delivery from outside sources, the vegetable consumption in the oblast is 69 kilograms per person, while the scientifically substantiated norm for the Urals area is at least 150 kilograms a year.

In Chelyabinsk there is the Teplichnyy Sovkhoz, also in the Ovoshcheprom Trust. Its work is efficient in all aspects, and shows how beneficial and necessary it is to have one more such sovkhos in the city. There is not enough heat, however, even to expand this farm. It would appear that in this case the reason lies in insufficient development. There is heat in the cities in the Urals. The Magnitogorsk workers managed to achieve the production of vegetables in glass-covered ground amounting to 9 kilograms per person. In Chelyabinsk, the amount is less than 3 kilograms: at the

same time, the year's program for construction of hothouses is not even half fulfilled here. There is one reason: the gorispolkom does not show the proper firmness. This is in a city where dozens of powerful enterprises release an incredible amount of heat into the air!

"The vegetable growers are still not in a position to satisfy all the demands of the citizens for vegetables," says A. P. Kozachenko. "The only thing we have in sufficient amount is land, but we are short of everything else, particularly equipment."

There are 10 hectares of plowed fields for each vegetable grower in the trust. There is practically no mechanization on the vegetable plantations. At the extremely large suburban Mitrofanovskiy Sovkhoz there are only 2 combines to harvest the carrots, while there should be at least 10, and 2--to harvest the cabbage, while 23 are needed. We have learned to obtain fairly good crop yields here--carrots--up to 300 quintals and cabbage--up to 800 quintals. But unless the city is given thousands and thousands of work hands, all of this will remain on the land. The city gives people, and sometimes gives them to the detriment of its own production program. Nevertheless, one-fifth of the crop remains on the land.

Picture this: a thousand powerful "KamAZ's," loaded to the top with vegetables, potatoes and fruit, go to... the dump heap. You will say that you can't even dream of such a thing. But precisely that many--7,000 tons--goods were let rot at the bases of just the Chelyabinsk Municipal Plodoovoshchetorg alone, and in just the first half of 1978. The second half as a rule is no better. Financial losses of millions! At the CPSU Central Committee November (1978) Plenum, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev said: "Such losses are intolerable. The Soviet people can understand the difficulties caused by the weather conditions, but they cannot and do not wish to accept, as an explanation of the existing difficulties, cases of mismanagement, irresponsibility and negligence. That is why we are fully justified in pointing to the fact that the problem of losses of grain, vegetables, fruit and cotton is not simply an economic problem. It is also a great political problem, and it has a direct effect on the mood and on the work activity of the Soviet people."

In this connection, let us think about this fact. Considerably fewer potatoes and vegetables are sold on the markets in Chelyabinskaya Oblast than are found in the fields and at the bases. Exactly half of what is cultivated is the grand total of what is lost here. Doesn't this mean that the market ought to step back under the pressure of state trade, and we should be able to preserve everything that is grown in the field?

How can it be preserved, though, if in Chelyabinsk there should be storages for 100,000 tons, and there is storage for only 70,000 tons? In other cities in the oblast it is even worse: it reaches 20 percent of what is required.

One cannot speak seriously of the kooptorg as a procurer and a supplier of potatoes, fruits and vegetables. It delivers to the average Chelyabinsk citizen only a few grams of these products a year.

"Difficulties!" V. T. Cherepakha, chief of the division of agricultural products of the oblast union of consumers' societies, explains. "So our man goes to Central Asia--there is a great deal to buy there, but one must pay in cash. And no one gives it to us. Gosbank is the first one to stand in the way. It is not money that is needed from you, they say, but mutual services worth the same sum....

It would appear that this principle is just. Trade always has been and will be supported not by lending one another a nonexchange ruble or a checkbook. You do a service, and we do a service. The Chelyabinsk kooptorg could probably supply Central Asia, in exchange for fruits and vegetables, with something exclusively from the Urals, let us say mushrooms, red whortleberries, cranberries, wood articles, artistic moldings or metal engravings. But it prefers to sit at home in its empty, half-collapsed granaries.

Its broken-down structures are "unique," and not really due to poverty. The consumers' cooperative is a wealthy operation. It has built many excellent stores in the villages of Chelyabinskaya Oblast--bookstores, foodstores and manufactured goods shops. But--there are no warehouses, no refrigerators and no raw material processing shops. In the meat trade alone, the consumers' cooperative of Chelyabinskaya Oblast makes 2.5-3 million rubles a year. In the last three years, through these sums, two warehouses for the producers' union, for the procurement and processing of secondary raw materials, and one small slaughterhouse were constructed. The money spent for them was--5 percent of the receipts.

Here we have approached another topic--meat. First however, we will return to the marketplace. Here I had a conversation with meat dealers, inhabitants of Chelyabinskaya Oblast. This time, among my collocutors were an unskilled laborer, a machine operator, a construction worker and a veterinary technician. All of them were from suburban villages. They had brought 250-300 kilograms of meat apiece.

The veterinary technician said that he would gladly turn over the meat to the procurement official--he had no time to stand around the market. The unskilled laborer did not agree: whether to take it to the city, to the rayon procurement office, whether to lose time here or there. Only there, they pay less. Now if the procurement official would take everything straight home and pay the money on the spot....

They accept the meat right in the village, but at that, not everywhere--the stalls of the consumers' cooperative are for the needs... of the actual population of this village, for those who do not keep livestock or have found themselves temporarily without meat. So at this stall the line is--

not to buy, but to sell.... One of my collocutors said that in summer a procurement official would come, but would give too little for the meat, less than the state procurement prices.

In the summer of 1978 the oblast committee for people's control checked 12 out of 29 rayon procurement offices. They acknowledged that at all of them the state of affairs was unsatisfactory: too little was being procured. At the same time, on the day of the investigation, in the village of Kurepatkinskiy in Nagaybakskiy Rayon, the population offered 20 hogs; at the central farmstead of the Sovkhoz imeni Gor'kiy in Chesmenskiy Rayon-- 30 hogs; at the Klyuchevskiy village soviet they didn't know what to do with 20 tons of meat, at the Poltavskiy--50 tons, etc.

There is something to procure. There are 250,000 head of cattle, 300,000 sheep and goats and 80,000 hogs for the personal use of the Chelyabinsk citizens. This number of livestock is growing, but has not reached the level of 1974, when the terrible drought caused a fodder shortage, and the population slaughtered its livestock under emergency procedures. In order to repair the omission, young animals and fodder are being allotted to the individual farms--but not everywhere. Here too, the plan is not being fulfilled.

Of my four collocutors at the marketplace, two said that at their sovkhos sufficient fodder was being issued for the individual livestock. Two stated that in 20 years of work at the sovkhos they had seen no assistance. A discouraged rural inhabitant often cuts back his own individual farm and goes to the city for products. He turns from a producer into a consumer. At the same time, the kooptorg, by not purchasing the available surpluses from the villagers, does not engage in active trade in the city and in the village and does not achieve its main purpose at the marketplace.

At the November (1978) Plenum, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev emphasized that it was necessary to give more help to the individual subsidiary farms in providing them with young animals and supplying fodders. A certain social climate must also be created in which the kolkhoz workers and sovkhos workers would feel that, by raising livestock and poultry at home, they would be doing business that was useful to the state.

The task lies in fulfilling these instructions as quickly as possible.

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AGRICULTURE WORK ACCELERATION DISCUSSED

Alma-Ata KAZAKHISTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 21 Jun 79 p 2

[Article: "Accelerate Work in the Fields and Meadows"]

[Excerpts] For the rural workers it is the crucial time for taking care of the planting and preparing the fodders for national livestock breeding.

The beet growers have a particular responsibility now. Sugar beets have now been planted on an area of 77,900 hectares, and good young growth has been obtained on most of the farms. At almost all the fields the thinning, blind cultivation and first inter-row cultivation have now been completed, the weed control for the crops is in progress and they have been irrigated and supplemented with mineral fertilizers. At many farms the sugar beet fields are being kept in orderly condition. At the same time, farms in Aksuskiy, Alakul'skiy and Sarkandskiy rayons in Taldy-Kurganskaya Oblast and some farms in Alma-Atinskaya Oblast are late with the weed control, thinning and mineral fertilizer supplementing of the plantings.

This proved to be a difficult year for the Chimkent cotton growers. Due to frequent rains and cold weather in the spring period, over half of the cotton fields had to be sown over again. Good seedlings have now been obtained over the entire area, but the development of the plants is lagging behind somewhat in time. At the same time, it should be noted that at a number of farms in Bugunskiy, Dzhetyysayskiy, Kirovskiy and Turkestanskiy rayons the inter-row cultivation is being performed slowly and the fields have been allowed to be overgrown with weeds.

The Chimkent Party Obkom recently held zonal meetings with the directors of party, soviet and agricultural organs, specialists from the farms and cotton growers, at which the problems of the agrotechnology of raising cotton, in consideration of the special nature of this year, were discussed in detail. The task now lies in turning the recommendations worked out into concrete action as quickly as possible, and in eliminating the lagging behind that is permitted in tending the crops.

In the republic over 45,000 hectares have now been sown with vegetable crops. The unfavorable weather conditions in the spring in some rayons held back the planting of the early vegetables, and they lagged behind in growth and proved to be deteriorated. Vegetable growers should now do everything to create, through agrotechnical measures, the best conditions for plant development.

The experience of the Kuban' farmers in using liquid organic-mineral mixtures should be used everywhere when work is organized to tend the row crops. This effective device, which combines applying fertilizers and irrigating, should be extremely widely disseminated, particularly on the sugar beet and corn fields.

Close attention must be paid to treating the crops to protect them against pests, diseases and weeds. Airplane pilots should help the farmers a great deal in this. Over 13 million hectares of plantings are to be protected against weeds with herbicides alone. So far this work has been performed on an area of about 800,000 hectares, and over 1.7 million hectares have been treated for protection against agricultural crop pests and diseases. The chemical treatments of the plantings have so far been performed on considerably smaller areas than in the past years. The farm directors and specialists should see to it that all the units for surface treatment are put into action faster, that their high productivity is ensured everywhere and that the necessary conditions for the normal operation of the airplanes are also created.

One of the important tasks in the summer period is prompt and high-quality tending of the fallow lands. On 15 June in the republic 2.5 million hectares of them had been broken up, or 67 percent of the plan. On many farms the areas assigned for fallow land were plowed for the first time in May, and their second cultivation is now in progress.

The machine operators are late in turning up and tilling the fallow fields in Kokchetavskaya, Aktyubinskaya, Tselinogradskaya and Ural'skaya oblasts, where the first tilling of over one-third of the areas allocated has not yet been completed. The party committees, directors and specialists at the farms must take measures so that, in the very near future, everywhere, the turning up of the fallow fields is completed and the necessary amount of people and equipment allotted for prompt and high-quality maintenance of them during the summer period. The grain growers should remember that clear fallow fields today mean high yields in the following years.

The sovkhoses and kolkhozes of all the oblasts have begun to prepare the fodders. By the middle of June, 790,000 tons of hay, 565,000 tons of silage and 9,100 tons of vitamin grass meal were stored up in the republic. This work is being done in a well-organized way by the fodder-procurers of Chirkentskaya Oblast, who have already laid in 381,000 tons of hay--45 percent of the amount planned--and have laid in 219,000 tons of silage, which is more than the plan. The initiators of the republic competition--the

sovkhozes and kolkhozes of Dzhambulsкая Oblast, as well as those of Kzyl-Ordinskaya Oblast--have fulfilled the assignment for its procurement.

On the whole, however, the rates of the "green harvesting" are considerably lower than last year. Work on farms in Kustanayskaya, Kokchetavskaya, Severo-Kazakhstanskaya, Vostochno-Kazakhstanskaya and other oblasts is being developed slowly. The fodder-procurement brigades have not been formed everywhere here and the repair on the hay-harvesting equipment has not been completed. Particularly lagging behind with the preparation of the hay-harvesting equipment are the farms in Turgayskaya Oblast, where the tractor mowing machines, pick-up balers and other machines are little over half ready for work.

The party, soviet and agricultural organs should take the most effective measures so that at each sovkhov and kolkhoz in the next few days all the available fodder-procurement equipment is put into operation, the necessary number of people are allotted, good conditions for their work and rest are created and the highly productive work of each unit is ensured. They are committed to this by the resolutions of the 11th Plenum of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee, which discussed the topic of measures to increase the productivity and raise the quality of the fodders.

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GRISHKYAVICHUS REPORTS ON PROBLEMS, PROSPECTS OF LITHUANIAN AGRICULTURE

Vil'nyus SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 29 Apr 79 pp 1-2

[Article by Pyatras Pyatrovich Grishkyavichus, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Lithuania: "Great and Responsible Tasks Lie Ahead"]

[Text] It is spring of the fourth year of the five-year plan, the first spring in which the nation's farmers will be implementing the decisions of the July (1978) CPSU Central Committee Plenum. At the same time, this spring has a number of features distinguishing it from any other spring of recent years in our republic, and it will present farmers with many additional tasks and problems. The consequences of the bad weather of last year, with its long and cold winter and late spring, are being felt everywhere. It has taken much more effort than usual to prepare seeds and repair agricultural equipment. Today we can say to the farmers' credit that they are completely prepared for the sowing season: The seeds and equipment are ready, mineral fertilizers have been laid in, people have been trained and field work has been planned in advance.

The sowing season has begun, and the work is progressing at full speed in southern regions. On many farms, the work is highly organized and is being performed quickly. The first progress report on the work, dated 23 April, indicated that 45-58 percent of legume crops had already been planted in Alitusskiy, Lazdiyskiy and Varenskiy rayons. In the republic as a whole, however, spring crops have only been planted on 4 percent of the projected area, and wheat has only been planted on 6 percent, while 23 percent of all spring crops and 36 percent of all wheat had already been planted by this time last year.

We also must remember that much more has to be done this year. The plan for the sowing of winter crops was underfulfilled. Moreover, according to preliminary data, the crops on 57,000 hectare, or 22 percent of the winter crop area, were lost. Naturally, we must resow the entire area that was either not sown in autumn or died in winter with spring crops. In all, this spring we must plant grain on around 900,000 hectares--approximately 230,000 hectares, or 34 percent, more than last year. The plans for the

sowing of grain and other crops must be unconditionally fulfilled on each farm. And it goes without saying that the sowing must be done as quickly and as well as possible.

The recommendations made by our scientists and specialists at conferences organized by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Lithuania and published today in the press will be of indisputable assistance. It is important that farm managers, specialists and party organizations make creative and skillful use of them. In addition, we would like to draw attention once again to some matters.

The present situation requires particular efficiency and flexibility and the extremely rapid and precise work of the entire complex sowing assembly line. Unfortunately, it must be said that in some southern regions of the republic, where a propitious time for sowing has already arrived, as the experience of leading rayons testifies, the sowing work has not yet taken on the necessary speed or scope. This must be said of Prenayskiy, Shal'chininskiy and Trakayskiy rayons. Here the managers and specialists on many farms are still taking their time; they are afraid of beginning the sowing too early and they are forgetting that each day, and even each hour, lost in the spring leads to irretrievable losses. We cannot wait until all of the fields are dry; selective sowing must be practiced.

Every effort must now be made to ensure that every daylight hour be used everywhere to the maximum and that all sowing links work efficiently. Diligent farmers prepare the soil at night and sow the next day. It is important to prevent any gaps between preparation of the soil and the sowing itself.

High-speed sowing must be accompanied everywhere by work of high quality. Under the conditions of this year, this will be a particularly difficult problem, but we can and must solve it. And the problem will be solved if we observe all agrotechnical requirements consistently and thoroughly, from beginning to end, and if we apply the requirements with consideration for the specific conditions of each farm, subdivision and field. This will necessitate a creative approach on the part of farm and subdivision administrators and specialists, flexibility and the ability to make the best possible decisions.

For example, it has not been possible to complete fall plowing everywhere. But the late spring has made it extremely important to prepare the soil more quickly than usual. This means that the specialist must decide which fields should be replowed and which can simply be cultivated. This year, now that grain seeds on many farms are still of somewhat poorer quality, it is extremely important to thoroughly treat them and sow them in quantities sufficient to guarantee good crop density. Here it will also be impossible to follow a single pattern; a creative approach must be taken to the work in each specific case.

Or we could consider such seemingly elementary requirements of agricultural practices and today's farming standards as the removal of stones, the

leveling and packing of soil and the cultivation and tillage of roadside strips. We must admit that some people became accustomed to regarding this work as insignificant and unnecessary long ago. But it is with this work, after all, that high farming standards begin. Spring field work must begin with the removal of stones. An example of this was set by farmers in Vil'nyusskiy Rayon, who organized crash Saturday work to remove stones from the fields prior to the sowing season and then began to cultivate and till roadside strips on a broad scale.

Particular attention must be given to fodder production. It will be necessary to carefully calculate all reserves in advance and to use every possibility, even the slightest, for raising and procuring large quantities of high-quality fodder. It is already time to make every effort to grow an abundant grass harvest on cultivated meadows and pastures. The main thing now is to feed them well with mineral fertilizers on schedule and to consider resowing areas where the vegetation has died or is extremely sparse. Just as in the case of areas sown to winter and perennial grasses, there must be no empty plots here; all of them must be sown and must produce a harvest of useful crops rather than weeds. Sufficient mineral fertilizer must first be applied to cultivated meadows and pastures which were established last year but were not fed; this particularly applies to areas sown to a grain and legume mixture.

Last year's bad weather hampered the thorough treatment of areas where crops had been plowed under, including corn and tubers, with organic fertilizer. These gaps must also be filled now, this spring.

The success of the sowing will depend totally on the united efforts of farmers and the organizations and agencies serving them. This spring will call for truly selfless labor on the part of the workers of these organizations as well.

In many regions, agrochemical work, including topdressing operations, will be performed by new mechanized detachments for agrochemical services, created by the State Committee for Production and Technical Services in Agriculture. This is a new way of serving the needs of kolkhozes and sovkhoses. For this reason, it is extremely important that the new service system work efficiently from the very beginning and that its operational plans and schedules be precisely coordinated with farm sowing plans.

Each year more and more of the agrochemical work is performed by aviators, for which they have won the gratitude and respect of farmers. Their assistance is now needed more than ever before by wheat farmers. Unfortunately, the farmers' airborne helpers are not giving all farms as much assistance this year as they should be. The interdepartmental operational headquarters in charge of airborne agrochemical work is not displaying the necessary flexibility in organizing the effective use of aviation in field work.

The collectives of industrial enterprises manufacturing spare parts for agricultural equipment deserve our gratitude. They considerably

overfulfilled the assignment for the first quarter. We hope that their efforts in this direction do not slacken in the future and that farmers will continue to receive as much of this extremely necessary equipment as possible during the sowing season.

At this time, urban production collectives and other organizations serving as rural patrons must give more vigorous assistance to farmers. It is quite commendable that they found it possible to send 500 machine operators to kolkhozes and sovkhoses for the spring sowing season. If the need should arise, these patron collectives should also send the farmers assistance in the form of tractors and transport vehicles and help them to remove stones from the fields and carry out other operations. It must be added that all of this should be done quickly, within the next few days.

I would like to reemphasize the fact that success will depend on the highly efficient, thoroughly considered and, I would even say, scientifically substantiated organization of work on each farm, in each subdivision and on each plot of land. The widespread adoption of the method used by farmers in Ipatovskiy Rayon of Stavropol'skiy Kray is of primary significance. Wherever large fields have already been established for crop turnovers, wide-row soil cultivators and sowing assemblies should be used. And wherever these units cannot be used, the equipment should be combined in such a way that a tractor will perform as many operations as possible on a single run.

During this crucial season, the deciding role will be played by our glorious machine operators. They have already been put to the test several times under difficult conditions, and they have always passed these tests with honors, earning nationwide gratitude and respect. They are fully armed for the present difficult season of work. Suffice it to say that around 75 percent of all these workers are first- and second-class specialists. We firmly believe that they will once again spare no effort or energy to complete, on schedule and extremely well, all of the difficult tasks they have been assigned.

Time waits for no one. There is an urgent need to get things in order and speed up the sowing work. Farm managers, party organizations and all of those on whom the organization of sowing work will depend must see to it that the work does not lose its rhythm or tempo and that there be no interruptions in the work, even on weekends and holidays. This applies just as much to the workers of organizations and agencies serving agriculture.

Republic animal husbandry workers also had to face difficult problems this winter. There was not enough fodder, and part of the existing supply was of poor quality. The situation was complicated even more by the cold and long winter. Nonetheless, through the united efforts of party, soviet and economic agencies, party organizations, farm managers and specialists and all workers on animal husbandry farms, and due to the tremendous assistance rendered by the state in supplying the farms with fodder, we were able to achieve relatively good results. The republic fulfilled the plans for the

first quarter of this year for state procurements of meat and eggs. It is extremely important that livestock not only be protected during difficult winters, but also that the herd be increased.

Particularly good work was done on farms in Varenskiy, Kayshyadorskiy, Trakayskiy, Shvenchenskiy and Lazdiyskiy rayons, where most of the indicators of animal husbandry production output and livestock productivity for the first quarter were even higher this year than last year.

At the same time, it must be said that farms in Birzhayskiy, Kupishkiy, Rokishkiy, Yurbargskiy, Raseynskiy and several other rayons with the same conditions were unable to maintain the necessary level of livestock productivity and animal husbandry product output, particularly in milk production.

Livestock breeders are now concerned most with the need to successfully complete the wintering of livestock and to do everything possible to ensure that livestock productivity will rise during the foraging period to a level which will make it possible to compensate for lags and guarantee the fulfillment of this year's state procurement plans.

Particular attention must be given to the augmentation of the dairy herd. As soon as the cows are pastured, it will be necessary to ensure that the size of the herd does not fall below the figure planned for the end of the year. For this purpose, in addition to taking other measures, we should establish stricter control over the rejection of cows for breeding purposes.

The main problem in meat production now is the need to ensure the highest possible weight gain in livestock being fattened, and the sale of livestock, particularly young cattle, at a higher weight. It is equally important to protect young livestock and to reduce cases of epizootic disease to a minimum.

We must continue to assign priority to hog breeding. There are serious shortcomings in this field. During the first quarter of this year, the number of new piglets in the republic was 2 percent lower than last year's figure, and it was even 15-24 percent lower in Shirvinskiy, Tauragskiy, Rokishkiy and Pakruoyskiy rayons. Immediate steps must be taken to correct the situation. This year's assignments for new pigs must be fulfilled.

The successful accomplishment of all these tasks will depend on the success and order with which we make the transition to the foraging period of livestock maintenance. Zootechnical and veterinary services must organize this transitional stage in such a way as to not only prevent a decline in livestock productivity, but also to immediately ensure a significant and stable rise in productivity.

Agricultural workers now have extremely important and responsible duties to perform. We wish them the greatest success in their struggle for an abundant harvest in the fourth year of the five-year plan and for the successful fulfillment of all agricultural production plans.

LEGAL RESPONSIBILITIES OF RURAL WORKERS ELUCIDATED

Moscow KHOZYAYSTVO I PRAVO in Russian No 3, Mar 79 signed to press 1 Mar 79
pp 79-82

[Article by V. Romanov, candidate of juridical sciences: "Financial Liability of Kolkhoz and Sovkhoz Workers"]

[Text] The main normative acts regulating the financial liability of kolkhoz members and sovkhoz workers and employees are the Standard Kolkhoz Charter, which applies to kolkhoz members, and the Fundamentals of Labor Legislation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Union Republics. In particular, Article 49 of the Fundamentals stipulates the terms of financial liability, which are then clarified and amplified in the Statute on the Financial Liability of Workers and Employees for Losses Incurred by an Enterprise, Establishment or Organization, ratified by an ukase of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, dated 13 July 1976 and applicable to the sovkhozes.

The statute on financial liability and the Standard Kolkhoz Charter specify two types of financial liability—partial and total.

If the loss caused by kolkhoz and sovkhoz workers has not taken place at a time when they are performing their duties, they generally only bear partial financial liability.

The financial liability of kolkhoz members and sovkhoz workers and employees is also regulated by several normative acts, applying equally to kolkhozes and sovkhozes—liability for the death, shortage and theft of livestock; for the damaging of crops and vegetation; for the wastage of fuel and lubricants.

Many errors are committed in the enforcement of the Standard Kolkhoz Charter and the labor and civil legislation specifying financial liability for losses incurred by a kolkhoz or sovkhoz. One of the reasons for this is the inadequate competence of farm managers in matters of legislation concerning the terms of financial liability.

In order to institute proceedings against the kolkhoz member or sovkhoz worker or employee, it is essential that the following conditions be met:

The kolkhoz or sovkhos must have incurred direct and real damages; the action (or inaction) giving rise to the damages must have been illegal; there must have been a cause and effect relationship between the unlawful behavior and the resulting damages; someone must be guilty of causing the harm.

These conditions must all be present. The absence of even one excludes the possibility of calling the kolkhoz member or sovkhos worker to financial account.

Civil legislation (Article 457 of the RSFSR Civil Code and corresponding articles of the civil codes of other union republics) envisages the possibility of charging the guilty party, under certain circumstances, not only for the actual damage, but also for all losses incurred, including unearned revenues (loss of expected gain). But if the damages have been incurred by the kolkhoz or sovkhos when the worker has been performing his duties, he can only be charged for the cost of the direct actual damage. Compensation for unearned revenues (or loss of expected gain) cannot be collected. This is stipulated in the Standard Kolkhoz Charter and the statute on financial liability.

How does direct actual damage differ from unearned revenues (or loss of expected gain)?

Direct actual damages are the losses incurred as a result of the destruction, spoilage or wastage of property, the deterioration of its quality or the lowering of its value. Direct actual damages also include expenditures on the restoration and acquisition of property or other items of value and the need to make excessive payments. For example, a kolkhoz pays a penalty for violations of forest laws committed by kolkhoz members procuring lumber for the kolkhoz; a sovkhos pays damages to a plaintiff whose health has been endangered by a sovkhos tractor. In these cases, the kolkhoz and sovkhos are making excessive, unjustified expenditures. They constitute an actual loss, and if they have been made necessary by the unlawful behavior of a kolkhoz member or sovkhos worker, he must compensate for these expenditures.

Farm managers sometimes find it difficult to distinguish between cases of actual damage and situations involving the loss of expected gain. In agriculture, the loss of expected gain signifies the value that might have been derived from normal production if it had not been impeded by certain circumstances. For example, a cowherd does not achieve the planned weight gain in young livestock or achieves less than before, even though all of the conditions favoring this exist; a milkmaid obtains a lower yield from the same cows she has always milked; the improper organization of insemination on a farm results in many barren cows and thereby reduces the number of offspring; agricultural products are sold at a lower grade and the farm earns less profit; a contracting party is not penalized for delays in the fulfillment of contractual obligations, and so forth.

Here there is no real damage, there is only a loss of a certain advantage in the form of additional products or resources, which could have been obtained under normal conditions.

Therefore, in the case of direct actual damages, the harm is inflicted on existing property--that is, items of value which actually exist--but in cases of the loss of expected gain the kolkhoz or sovkhos does not actually suffer damages as such.

In legal practice, there is now a unanimous opinion on the nature of harm in connection with the injury (or destruction) of a growing crop. The ripened crop is regarded as existing property, even though it has not yet been moved or threshed. If the crop is injured or destroyed, the farm incurs a direct and actual loss.

In those cases when it has been established that the damages incurred by the farm are a direct and actual loss and not the loss of expected gain, it must be determined whether the activity (or inactivity) giving rise to the harm was of an unlawful nature. Behavior is unlawful if it contradicts legal standards and is committed in violation of, for example, the kolkhoz charter, labor legislation, the rules of internal order or the decisions of kolkhoz boards and sovkhos administrations.

The unlawful behavior of a kolkhoz or sovkhos worker can take the most varied specific forms, but, regardless of this, all of them represent violations of the rules governing the correct and conscientious fulfillment of obligations arising from membership in a kolkhoz or a labor contract with a sovkhos.

Unlawful behavior can take the form of action or inaction which gives rise to damages. One example is the passive behavior of a person who does not prevent harm although this is part of his job.

It must be noted that not every kind of inactivity (which gives rise to harm) can be called unlawful and entail financial liability. Paragraph 5 of the Standard Kolkhoz Charter states that the kolkhoz member is obligated to preserve, protect and defend state and kolkhoz property. The same demand is stipulated in Article 5 of the Statute on Financial Liability. But the nonfulfillment of this obligation by a kolkhoz member or sovkhos worker does not entail financial liability for the damages caused by another individual. If the harm is incurred in his presence and he has not taken steps to prevent the unlawful action, he must answer to his collective for his passive behavior as a violator of moral standards, but he is not financial liable.

Here is an example: A kolkhoz member or sovkhos worker sees livestock grazing in a newly planted field but does nothing to prevent the crop from being damaged. There is no question that this individual's behavior deserves condemnation because he is not performing his moral and constitutional duties (Article 60 of the Constitution of the USSR). But there are no grounds here for charging him with financial liability for the damages to the crop.

Sometimes decisions are made at kolkhozes and sovkhoses on the imposition of financial liability on persons for the violation of discipline or professional obligations even though the farm has not suffered any losses as a result of their actions. For example, in accordance with an order issued by one sovkhos director, one-third of the salary of the sovkhos zootechnician was withheld for the sale of 25 piglets to sovkhos workers. The director had authorized the sale of 50 pigs, but the zootechnician sold 75--that is, 25 more--because they were of poor stock. The zootechnician deposited all of the money derived from the sale of these pigs in the sovkhos treasury. His behavior was improper: He exceeded his authority and could have been subject to disciplinary action. But there were no grounds for charging him with financial liability because he did not cause the sovkhos to suffer any damages.

Damages to property must be the result of unlawful behavior by an individual. The absence or uncertainty of a cause and effect relationship between the unlawful action (or inaction) and the direct and actual loss exclude the possibility of financial liability. This cause and effect relationship is not difficult to find if the damages result from an individual's active behavior. For example, a tractor operator drives when he is drunk and has an accident which causes the farm to suffer losses.

The matter becomes more complex when losses are caused by inaction. In this case, financial liability can be imposed if the individual has not performed an action he was obligated to perform as part of his assigned duties so as to prevent the onset of harmful consequences. For the sake of illustration, we will cite the following example. A brigade leader does not take the proper steps to prepare an animal husbandry facility for the winter maintenance of livestock. When the cold weather sets in, some of the livestock die of respiratory disease. The inaction of the brigade leader has therefore caused the death of livestock, which has incurred financial losses for the farm.

There are cases in which damages are incurred in connection with coincidental (or extraordinary) circumstances or natural calamities. In these cases, an individual cannot be financial liable if he has done everything he could to prevent losses.

Another case in which the behavior of an individual cannot be called unlawful, even though it does cause damages, is when it is within the bounds of normal production risk. In these cases, the financial liability of the worker is excluded (Article 2 of the Statute on Financial Liability). This principle is also applied at kolkhozes.

A decision of a plenum of the USSR Supreme Court, dated 6 October 1970, states that when cases are being investigated of kolkhoz suits against farm officials (kolkhoz chairmen, brigade leaders, farm managers and others) for compensation for damages, it must be taken into account that they cannot be charged with financial liability for losses for which they are not directly

to blame and which can be categorized as normal production risk. We should note that the level of production risk in agriculture is much higher than, for instance, in industry. This is due to the specific conditions of agricultural production, which are connected with weather and other natural phenomena. Production risk is not only present when something new and progressive is introduced, but also under normal conditions. Changes in weather frequently call for bold and risky decisions at kolkhozes and sovkhozes, and these sometimes result in additional expenditures and damages. If this is avoided, the farm could incur even greater losses. It sometimes happens that the desired socially useful result cannot be obtained by conventional means involving no risk. For example, as a result of bad winter weather, it may happen that part of the winter rye dies and the crop is sparse after the winter season. The farm manager decides to resow this plot because, otherwise, the harvest will be small. But the resowing will require additional expenditures of money and labor. This gives rise to a certain risk: If the weather remains bad and the meager crop is deformed, the harvest will not be worth the extra expense of resowing. But was there any other choice? After all, something had to be done to correct the situation. For this reason, farm officials are not held financially liable in these cases. The actions of these individuals are within the bounds of normal production risk.

When damages are to be collected, it is also necessary to establish the guilt of the person causing the harm. This can be intentional guilt or negligence. In the first case, the person comprehends and realizes the unlawful nature of his behavior and foresees the possibility of a harmful result. In the case of express intent, he wishes to cause the harm, and in the case of general intent he deliberately allows it to occur and reconciles himself to the situation.

In the case of negligence, on the other hand, the person does not realize that his behavior is unlawful and does not intend the results to be harmful, but the circumstances of the case indicate that he could and should have foreseen this result (carelessness), or that he foresaw it but thoughtlessly expected to prevent losses (excessive self-reliance).

In most cases, kolkhozes and sovkhozes incur losses as a result of the carelessness of workers in the fulfillment of their professional obligations--that is, a result of negligence.

If the person has caused the harm intentionally, he is generally subject to criminal penalties as well as financial liability (for example, in cases of theft, the deliberate seizure of land, the intentional spoilage of state and public property, etc.).

The correct determination of the offender's form of guilt is of considerable importance in establishing the degree of financial liability.

The degree of financial liability does not only depend on the form of guilt (intentional guilt or negligence), but also on the degree of guilt, which takes different forms and different degrees in each specific case. The

degree of guilt depends on the gravity of the unlawful action. Here the motive for the crime, the attendant circumstances and other factors are taken into account. All of this is taken into consideration when the compensation for damages is calculated. Let us assume that a person has smashed up a tractor under the influence of alcohol. Another man has done the same thing but he was sober at the time.

The degree of guilt will differ. In the first case, the offender can be charged with more liability than in the second.

The need to determine the form and degree of guilt when the question of charging a kolkhoz or sovkhoz worker with financial liability is being decided is specified by law. For example, Article 14 of the Statute on Financial Liability states that when several workers are to blame for damages incurred, the amount of compensation is calculated for each worker with consideration for his degree of guilt and the type and extent of his financial liability.

These are the basic conditions of financial liability, the determination of which is necessary in each specific case involving the collection of damages from individuals to compensate for losses incurred by a kolkhoz or sovkhoz.

The Statute on the Financial Liability of Kolkhoz Members and Sovkhoz Workers and Employees plays an important role in the fight against negligent or improvident treatment of kolkhoz and sovkhoz property and the theft of public property.

Normative acts on financial liability, which obligate the offender to pay for damages he has caused, instill a solicitous attitude toward socialist property in workers. The inevitability of financial liability places the perpetrator of damages at a disadvantage. He will have to answer for his offenses with his own property.

In addition, the legislation on financial liability also protects the rights and interests of citizens, guaranteed in the USSR Constitution, and keeps the wages of kolkhoz members, workers and employees from being illegally withheld.

The rural judicial service must give farms constant assistance in the correct enforcement of legislation on financial liability.

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AGRICULTURAL WORK PROGRESS IN AZERBAIJAN

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Jun 79 p 1

[Article by L. Tairov, Azerbaijan SSR: "Bad Weather Not a Hindrance"]

[Excerpts] In Azerbaijan the harvesting operations are increasing their pace. There are thousands of combines in the fields and many of them are equipped with attachments to harvest lodged grains. Ipatov-style mechanized complexes have proved to be successful. Measures are being taken everywhere to harvest everything that has been cultivated.

A high degree of skill is especially valued in grain farming. Today, with our capricious weather conditions this skill is the decisive factor in the success of harvesting operations.

The republic's farmers are striving to complete field work within a single technological complex. The first secretary of the Saatlinskiy Rayon party committee, A. Babayev, relates:

"We have one goal--to harvest the grain without losses and to lay the foundation for the future harvest. After the combiners, the press-collectors are packing straw into bales. They are immediately sent to the stacking location. Plowing units are then sent out to the fresh stubble fields."

Harvesting operations are progressing harmoniously. Apsheronskiy and Neftechalinskiy rayons are leading in work pace. In Zardobskiy Rayon, where the soil is heavy, sloping and saline, an average of 12.4 quintals of grain per hectare were produced until recently, but now 25 quintals are being produced. It was difficult to achieve this increase. The cross method of sowing was used, as were high-quality seeds. Irrigation and fertilization with mineral fertilizers were on schedule. But several days before harvesting began, when the ripe ears were awaiting cutting, rains began to fall and the weeds began to grow rapidly. It was necessary to accelerate the harvesting schedule in order not to lose the harvest and not to decrease the quality of the grain.

In the republic as a whole grains have been harvested and threshed on almost 200,000 hectares, or over 37 percent of the-entire area in grains. The work

pace is better than last year's. But harvesting operations can and must be accelerated by utilizing the combine fleet better. In Zakatal'skiy, Dzhebrail'skiy and Masallinskiy rayons much technology remains idle and the output per combine is less than 4 hectares on some days. The experience of leaders confirms the fact that in those places where work is well organized the harvest is successfully gathered even in bad weather.

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BELORUSSIAN SPECIALIZATION, COOPERATION IN MEAT PRODUCTION

Minsk SEL'SKAYA GAZETA in Russian 12 Jun 79 p 2

[Article by N. Prokopenko, director of the Belorussian Scientific Research Institute of Agricultural Economics and Organization: "Effect of Specialization"]

[Text] The high production indicators of Kolkhoz imeni Uritskiy, the lead farm of the Gomel' beef production association, testify graphically to the great possibilities of interfarm cooperation. This farm's experience has attracted intense scrutiny from kolkhoz and sovkhoz leaders and specialists, from the leading workers of the republic's rayons and oblasts.

What is the secret of the success of the many specialized farms, including the Kolkhoz imeni Uritskiy, and of a number of associations specialized to produce agricultural output?

It can be revealed as stemming from the objective patterns of agricultural production specialization and concentration development. It is known that this process is based on productive forces, whose level concretely influences the direction, degree of intensification and forms of specialization of that production and the extent of its concentration, that is, those factors which characterize production relations in agriculture.

Therefore, careful study of productive forces and determination of the levels and rates of their growth both as a whole and of their component elements enables us not only to analyze the development of production relations, but also to master the extremely important mechanism whereby productive forces operate and, in so doing, to manage the process of production concentration and its specialization.

The primary means of production in agriculture and a most important element of its productive forces is the soil. Therefore, increasing the fertility of the land in every way possible is a necessary and most important condition for increased opportunities for concentrating agricultural production and, on that basis, its specialization. It is on just this that the Kolkhoz imeni Uritskiy has focused the primary attention of all cadres. The collection and application of organic fertilizers is done here at a high technical

level. Each year, 40 tons per hectare of high-quality organic fertilizer is plowed in. This unquestionably facilitates specializing the kolkhoz fatten cattle as well.

Growth in soil fertility has enabled the farm to sharply increase the production of plant-growing output. Last year, 55 quintals per hectare of fodder units was obtained here.

Strengthening the fodder base emerges as a basic element in the process of farm specialization to produce stock-raising output. The Kolkhoz imeni Uritskiy is foremost a farm for producing feed, and secondly a farm specialized for cattle fattening. And herein lies conformity with the most important principles of specialization, a strict sequentiality in implementing that process.

Speaking at a republic seminar in Minskaya Oblast, CPSU Central Committee Politburo candidate member and first secretary of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee, Comrade P. M. Masherov, stressed that: "Organizing large, specialized production facilities demands first of all a comprehensive approach and the extensive development of farm cooperative ties. If this is not done, it is no longer possible to continue intensifying agriculture and move it onto an industrial track, nor will it be possible for us to solve the problems of efficiency and quality, to reach those high frontiers which must be achieved in the agrarian sector of the economy in the immediate future."

Unfortunately, it also happens often in practical activity to implement production specialization and concentration that, after correctly determining and calculating all the factors of specialization at the planning stage, the sequentiality of executing its most important parts is not followed in the practical actualization. In a number of places, stock-raising complexes are being put up quickly, without having fully solved the problems of feed availability and providing livestock with it; such complexes consequently are often half-filled, or the animals in them are kept on half-rations. In a word, the specialization is being done "backwards."

Incidentally, the specialization strategy in industry is instructive. Would it be possible for the Minsk Tractor Plant, let's say, to operate without the motors produced at the motor plants, or to use these tractors without the fuel produced by the fuel industry? Obviously, specialization to produce motors or fuel is done either in anticipation or in parallel, but in any case not after specialization to produce the tractors.

This is why specialization has been most rapid recently in those branches in the republic producing feed, seed, livestock, and so forth. For example, feed enterprises are being created at the complexes or farms on which complexes are located are being specialized for feed production. For the more successful solution of the feed problem on a republic scale, we have created the "Belsemtravob"yedineniye" to produce grass seed. Scientific-production associations to produce potato seed, the "Belpelmob"yedineniye" and others are being developed successfully.

Practice has confirmed that successes are achieved by those farms and associations which specialize along the chain of the technological process for producing output, that is, specialization in creating the primary elements of productive forces.

This is evident in the example of the development of poultry-raising in our republic, in which all the advantages of large-scale branch specialization are displayed. Success here has been ensured foremost by growth in the production of commercial feeds at mixed-feed industry enterprises, by a significant improvement in poultry breeding qualities, and so forth.

Similar conditions are also being formed gradually in hog-raising. In particular, mixed-feed industry is being developed and the production of high-quality mixed feeds is growing. One way to put it is that the hog-raising industry is beginning in the shops of the mixed-feed plants.

Thus, the sequentiality and rates of specialization are determined by the degree of development of productive forces elements. While noting the important connection between the development of stock-raising specialization and concentration and the overall development of commodity-monetary relations and scientific-technical progress in feed production, one must not fail to note the reproductive interconnection between farming and stock-raising that is typical of our republic. As is known, the application of organic fertilizers is mandatory if soil fertility is to be restored and increased. It is therefore appropriate (given developed commercial feed production) to detach from the land, as the primary means of production, only those branches which have no or a minimal impact on increasing the fertility of the land. Poultry-raising is such a branch. And hog-raising is also, to a certain extent, but the liquid organic fertilizer obtained in this branch is of definite value in raising soil fertility. Due to this circumstance, hog-raising will remain highly concentrated until a certain stage of development of productive forces. In order to solve the problem, the production of efficient equipment for hauling and applying organic fertilizers to the soil should be increased.

Objectively, opportunities favorable to specializing farms and associations to produce stock-raising output exist, although the dairy and meat branches are interlinked with the land to a considerable extent. In this regard, fattening cattle is distinguished by great mobility at the specialization and concentration level. The interdependence between this branch and the land will remain solid and inseparable for an extended period. However, as transport means are developed to provide an opportunity for ensuring the supplying of feed to the complex and fertilizer to the fields without significantly increasing expenses, objective conditions will arise for further concentration of the herds in this branch.

It should be noted that intelligent development of meat stock-raising is not just an important conditions for increasing meat production, but also an important factor facilitating strengthening the financial status of kol-khozes and sovkhazes. This branch is of great importance to solving the

problem of leveling the different profitabilities of the branches, and especially of dairy stock-raising.

The activity of the Gomel' beef production association and its lead farm, the Kolkhoz imeni Uritskiy, is a shining example of solving a whole series of problems connected with effective stock-raising specialization and concentration and, on that basis, of gradually equalizing the differing profitabilities of the branches. We should stress one important feature which accurately reflects the essence of interfarm cooperation -- a true collectivist spirit, concern for the interests of shareholding farms, which is displayed in optimally structured economic interrelationships ensuring equally profitable production of all planned types of output for all participants in such cooperation.

And that is extremely important. As practice has shown, under present conditions, narrow specialization in milk production is less profitable than specialization in meat and egg production. However, dairy stock-raising provides a reproductive interconnection between plant-growing and stock-raising, so practically every farm using the land should have dairy stock-raising. However, analysis of data on the association shows that almost every farm in it is trying to produce meat, as profitable output. As a consequence, specialization of essentially all stock-raising branches is being retarded.

Therefore, the task of leveling the differing profitability of producing plant-growing and stock-raising output, whose resolution will provide considerable impetus to developing branch specialization and concentration processes, is very important. In many production associations, calculated prices for cooperative output are being used effectively for these purposes, and in the Gomel' association -- profit redistribution among cooperative participants for that profit obtained from beef sales, which provides all farms with more equal economic opportunities for expanded reproduction. For example, whereas the average profitability level for shareholder kolkhozes was 31 percent and fluctuated from one to 50 percent in 1974, it had reached 38 percent last year, with a profitability difference of 21 to 64 percent for shareholder farms.

At the same time, as Comrade P. M. Masherov noted at the republic seminar in Minskaya Oblast, "we cannot be satisfied with what has been done. It is only the start of the work which must be done by party, soviet and economic organs, by kolkhoz and sovkhoz leaders, en route to actualizing the program which has been worked out."

Agro-industrial integration problems are being solved particularly slowly. And, whereas its simplest form, the agro-industrial enterprise (of which there are 62 in the republic) created on a base of potato-processing enterprises, is operating very successfully, there are essentially no agro-industrial associations, due to organizational friction between various departments. At the same time, the interests of the matter make it extremely important to organize such associations on an experimental basis based on starch, alcohol, sugar and flax plants in the oblasts as quickly as possible.

There is positive experience in operating associations and specialized farms in all oblasts. Outstanding indicators are being achieved at the "Mir" sovkhos-combine in Baranovichskiy Rayon. In one year, upwards of 10,000 head of young beef, with an average weight exceeding 400 kg and more than 99 per cent of which was of the highest fatness, was fed and sold to the state there. "Osnezhitskiy" kolkhoz in Pinskiy Rayon produced 2,704 quintals of milk last year and 277 quintals of meat per 100 ha of agricultural land. The Gorodokskoye interkolkhoz hothouse in Luninetskiy Rayon is working well.

Many specialized farms and Grodnenskaya Oblast as a whole have achieved good results in beef production thanks to specialization. There are solid cooperative ties between "Slonimskiy" and "Pobeditel" sovkhoses in Slonimskiy Rayon; they have been specialized for pork production. Significant successes have been achieved by "Borisovskiy" sovkhos-combine. Kolkhoz imeni Timiryazev in Kopyl'skiy Rayon, specialized for milk production, is a model of highly-intensive development of the branch. In recent years, the farm has increased milk production per 100 ha of agricultural land from 600 to 1,000 quintals. The yield per cow is about 4,000 kg here.

The rates of agricultural production specialization and concentration must be intensified everywhere, but especially in forest-steppe rayons which, in accordance with a Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee and Belorussian SSR Council of Ministers decree, have been set the task of increasing meat production to 800,000 tons by 1985 and to one million tons by 1990, including 500,000 and 750,000 tons of beef, respectively.

The experience of the Gomel' and other production associations must play a large role in implementing this decree. Analysis shows that successes in production specialization and concentration are achieved by those farms and associations which develop this process on a scientific basis, which operate in accordance with objective economic laws.

11052

CSO: 1824

BELORUSSIAN WEATHER CONDITIONS UNFAVORABLE

Minsk SEL'SKAYA GAZETA in Russian 20 Jun 79 p 5

[Article by L. Podymako, chief of the Division of Agricultural Meteorological Forecasting of the Weather Bureau: "The Weather and the Grass Harvest"]

[Text] After the cold and the rain that prevailed in April and the beginning of May, hot dry weather settled in throughout the territory of the republic.

While on most of the republic's territory the lack of efficient warmth was felt from the beginning of the growing season up to 10 May, this total has now exceeded the norm by 100-160 degrees.

Since the beginning of the growing period, there has been a great deal of precipitation throughout most of the republic's territory--about normal, and in the western regions--even 1.5-2-fold normal. In Gomel'skaya Oblast, in the south of Minskaya Oblast and in the south and east of Mogilevskaya Oblast the lack of moisture has already been felt, however.

As the result of the hot, predominantly dry weather, scanty precipitation began to be observed everywhere. During this time, in most of the rayons the precipitation did not exceed 11-12 millimeters (15-30 percent of the norm), and only 1-5 millimeters of precipitation fell in the southeast of Gomel'skaya and Grodnenskaya oblasts.

The prevailing high temperatures and lack of precipitation caused a reduction in the relative humidity, particularly in the daytime. From 11 May to the present this daytime humidity dropped to 30 percent in Gomel'skaya Oblast. In the southern half of Mogilevskaya, as well as in a number of rayons in Grodnenskaya, Brestskaya and Minskaya oblasts, there were hot dry winds on some days.

By 20 May in certain places on the light soils of the east of Gomel'skaya Oblast the moisture reserves proved to be critical--7 millimeters in the top soil. By the end of May the zone with low moisture reserves in the top and metric soil extended to a large part of Gomel'skaya Oblast, the southern

rayons of Mogilevskaya Oblast and rayons with light soils in Brestskaya, Grodnenskaya and Minskaya oblasts. On 15 June the lack of soil moisture began to be noted by the hydrometeorological stations in Vitebskaya, the northern half of Minskaya and Mogilevskaya oblasts.

In the period from 15-19 June there were brief thunderstorms on the territory of Belorussia. In most of the republic, however, the total precipitation proved to be slight.

In the next 3-5 days, according to the conditions of the synoptic processes, no substantial rains are expected. Because of this, the need arises even more urgently to accelerate the harvesting of grasses and provision of fodders. The best periods are already slipping by, which leads, particularly under this year's conditions, to great losses in the quantity and the quality of fodders and sharply limits the potentials for a second crop.

12151

CSO: 1824

IPATOV HARVEST COMPLETED

Moscow TRUD in Russian 4 Jul 79 p 2

[Article: "Ipatovo: Harvest Completed in Seven Days"]

[Text] Harvesting operations are over on the grain fields of Ipatov kolkhozes and sovkhozes. The work was completed in 7 days despite the fact that the low, sparse (due to dry winds) crops had to be harvested at slow speeds by machine operators.

The complex method of utilizing technology once again aided the farmers in reaching success. In the course of the harvest Ipatov farmers did not turn off their motors even during the night. With the present dry winds the windrows in the steppes are not moistened by either evening or morning dew. During the day at the height of the intense heat, the combines replaced each other according to a so-called watch schedule, every 3-4 hours. Shower facilities were equipped well ahead of schedule in field camps, mobile stores moved through brigades and farm divisions constantly providing cooled kvass, juices and mineral water for workers.

The experience of performing harvesting operations on a 24-hour basis and of masterly cultural and everyday services for machine operators was applied by the neighboring grain farmers of Arzgirskiy Rayon. They also completed the threshing of grain.

8228

CSO: 1824

SOYBEAN CROPS CULTIVATED

Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 5 Jun 79 p 1

[Article by V. Kim, chief agronomist of the Division of Grain and Leguminous Crops of the Kazakh SSR Ministry of Agriculture: "Not Only Rice, But Also Soybeans"]

[Text] For the Kzyl-Ordinskaya farmers, who are primarily engaged in rice-growing, soybeans are a relatively new crop. While last year they occupied only about 300 hectares at the kolkhozes and sovkhoses in the oblast, their sowing has now been extended to 1500 hectares.

The farms have allotted the best lands for this valuable protein, oil-yielding crop--well cultivated fall-plowed fields. The predecessors are virgin and fallow nonsaline lands.

Three quintals of phosphorus fertilizers per hectare were applied for the presowing soil cultivation, as well as the herbicide treflan. Another herbicide, linuron, was applied 3-4 days before the young soybean sprouts appeared.

Just before the planting the soy seeds were treated with a bacterial fertilizer--rhizotrophine--which increases the crop yield, particularly in new regions of cultivating the crop.

To avoid lack of personal responsibility, the soybean sowings were assigned to certain units, headed by experienced field-crop growers.

Many farms have already started to tend the fields--pregermination harrowing is being carried out. The soil is thus kept moist and mellow.

The green lines of the first soybean sprouts delight the eye at the Avangard Sovkhoz and the Kzyl Tu Kolkhoz in Chillyyskiy Rayon, the Urgentskiy Sovkhoz in Yanykurganskiy Rayon and the Chirkeyliyskiy Sovkhoz in Terenozenskiy Rayon, where they were planted first of all.

The field-crop growers are competing to obtain a high soybean yield in all the areas.

WHEAT PROCUREMENT PROBLEMS SURVEYED

Kiev SIL'S'KI VISTI in Ukrainian 20 Jun 79 p 2

[Article by M. Lytvynenko, deputy procurement minister of the Ukrainian SSR on: "Strong Wheat from the Fields"]

[Text] Grain production and its sale to the state was and will remain the most important branch of work for the farmer. To provide the population with high-quality flour, bread-roll and pasta products we need to grow more and more grain of strong and high-quality wheat.

During the last two years work in this direction has increased. While, for example, three years ago state resources procured 14.2 thousand tons of strong wheat and 319 thousand tons of high-quality wheat, from last year's harvest more than 327 thousand tons of strong wheat were procured, 1764 thousand tons of high-quality wheat. Farms received an additional monetary increase totalling 22.3 million karbovantsi for grain of high-gluten content.

Sale of high-quality wheat increased especially in the Khersonskaya and Odesskaya oblasts. Thus, in the Kherson area last year 80.4 thousand tons of strong wheat were procured, or more than the total amount in the 9th Five-Year Plan and two years of the 10th Five-Year Plan. The oblast farms overfulfilled their goal in the sale of high-quality wheat markedly. Specific weight of high-quality grain in total wheat procurement was 42 percent, for which farms received additionally 5.4 million karbovantsi. In the Odessa area last year 71.3 thousand of strong wheat and 265 thousand tons of high-quality wheat were procured, which is also more than the established goal. Positive results were obtained also by farms and enterprises in the Zaporozhskaya, Donetskaya, Krymskaya oblasts. Good results were obtained because of a suitable level of agro-technology, expert prior harvest appraisal, strict adherence to harvest technology requirements, proper storage and careful threshing, organized grain transport to grain-collecting enterprises, and appropriate preparation of accompanying papers.

Along with this certain short-comings became apparent in the production and organization of high-quality grain procurement which must be overcome to assure success. Every year the kolkhozes and sovkhoses in the Nikolayevskaya oblast fail to meet their task on the sale of strong and high-quality wheat. Last year, especially, no strong wheat was procured here--only 27.4 thousand tons of high-quality wheat, or 9.1 percent of the assigned goal. The sovkhos imeni Sverdlov, Voznesenskiy rayon, for example, was assigned a plan for the sale of high-quality grain. However, prior crop observation was not done, the grain was mixed during threshing and was not cultivated properly. Analyses of average daily samples conducted at delivery indicated that the sovkhos at the end of June transported to the grain-collecting enterprise 247 tons of wheat with a 24.6 percent gluten content. It is not difficult to guess that high-quality wheat was mixed with ordinary wheat.

Party-required grain conditions were not met also by the sovkhos Mykolayivskyy, kolkhoz Leninskyy shlyakh in Veselinivskiy rayon, and by a number of other farms.

Unfortunately, there are specialists who are still unfamiliar with the standard requirements for strong and high-quality wheat. Thus, the sovkhos imeni Lenin of Zhovtnevoy rayon, Nikolayevskaya oblast was assigned to sell this year 300 tons of high-quality wheat grain, however, its production was not even anticipated in the production-financial plan.

Farms in Voroshilovgradskaya, Dnepropetrovskaya, Kirovogradskaya, Cherkasskaya and some other oblasts last year also worked below their capacity.

Along with the production of high-quality wheat grain, it is very important not to allow its mixing at the grain collection centers. However, this does happen. At the Urozhaynenskoy combine of grain products in Krymskaya oblast wheat grain with a 23 percent gluten content was poured together with strong and high-quality varieties. At the Sirohozskyy combine, Khersonskaya oblast, more than 6,000 tons of strong wheat were stored together with a low-gluten variety. The required control of the drying process of grain with an increased moisture content was not maintained in specific enterprises resulting in a loss of 1 - 2 percent of gluten content.

Not all grain-collecting enterprises have adequately equipped laboratories. Often they do not meet the requirements of the work volume and are not completely furnished with essential equipment.

We must procure for state resources 2.1 million tons of strong and high-quality wheat from this year's harvest. Every field must be counted, if it has not yet been done, from which high-quality grain can be expected and careful attention must be given to the area.

Among the set of measures for the organization of procurement of strong and high-quality wheat, pre-harvest inspection of counted areas for grain gluten amount and quality should be mandatory, also grain inspection in lots after its cultivation in the threshing areas of kolkhozes and sovkhoses. This work must be done in time on every farm with full responsibility for the accuracy of the analyses.

It is important to repair the center, disinfect the granaries, the enterprises must be equipped with working units, exact plans must be made for the disposal of strong and high-quality wheat, laboratories must be equipped for work.

It would be useful to conduct a review-competition for a better grain collecting enterprise with regard to the organization and procurement of high-quality grain.

Grain still does not arrive everywhere according to an arranged schedule in the daytime, in specially allotted vehicle transport, with suitable accompanying papers. This year more attention must be paid to these matters.

In increasing procurement of high-quality wheat grain, a great responsibility is placed on workers and specialists of oblast and rayon inspection on the purchase and quality of agricultural products, oblast administration of grain products and the State Grain Inspection. They should work in close cooperation with agricultural organs, do everything in their power to pour from this year's harvest into the fatherland bins as much strong and high-quality wheat grain as possible.

9443

CSO: 1811

IMPROVING WHEAT QUALITY

Kiev SIL'S'KI VISTI in Ukrainian 13 Jun 79 p 1

[Article by H. Pikush, deputy director, All-Union Scientific Research Institute on Corn, candidate of agricultural sciences; and H. Zhemela, head of Laboratory, candidate of agricultural sciences: "Let us Improve the Wheat"]

[Text] The republic's farmers this year have taken it upon themselves to sell to the state a considerable amount of grain of strong and high-quality wheat. To reach this goal a number of important agrotechnical and organizational measures must be put into effect. This applies particularly to fields where strong varieties are sown: "Bezosta - 1," "Donetska - 74," "Krasnodars'ka - 39," "Myronivs'ka - 808," "Myronivs'ka yuvileyna," "Odes'ka - 51," "Erytrospermum - 127," and "Kharkivs'ka - 63".

Top dressing the soil surface with fertilizer or by the above-root method in the late phases of plant development favors the cultivation of grain up to the standards for strong wheat. Using agricultural aircraft 15 - 20 days after wheat stem elongation up to the heading period, 30 - 45 kg of nitrogen are applied to each hectare (110 - 135 kg ammoniac salt-peter). A necessary condition for high effectiveness of these top dressings is sufficient moisture in the soil top layer. Fertilizers spread over dry surface soil are not absorbed by the plants. Therefore, fertilizers should be applied after heavy rainfall or in watering conditions.

In irrigated areas 60 - 90 kg of ammoniac saltpeter per hectare are applied. As a result, the grain gluten content increases by 4 - 6 percent. There is no point in using smaller doses of nitrogen fertilizers.

In dry weather the only method of late top dressing (in which nitrogen becomes accessible to the plants) is the above-root fertilizer application, especially urea. Its watery solution has a neutral reaction and with adherence to technology does not harm the crops.

The positive influence of above-root top dressing can be observed from the formation of the second - third internodes until the beginning of the milky ripeness stage of wheat. At the start of this period 100 kg of urea diluted with 450 liters of water are applied to each sown hectare; during spike formation (applications are as follows): 65 - 100 kg diluted in 200 - 300 liters; at the beginning of grain milky ripeness - 33 - 65 kg (urea diluted) in 75 - 100 liters (of water).

To provide for the required size of droplets and their uniform dispersal to plants, aircraft sprayers are equipped with appropriate spreaders. Aircraft altitude should be five - six meters, the working range width for AN-2 aircraft thirty meters, wind velocity not more than six meters per second.

This agricultural measure is used first of all on those crops which were fertilized with full mineral fertilizer and topdressed in the fall and spring, and also cultivated with the TUR preparation. These conditions will guarantee a sizeable harvest of high-quality grain. Above-root top dressing provides an opportunity to increase the protein content in grain by 1.5 to 2.5 percent, gluten content by 3 - 6 percent, grain translucence by 15 - 50 percent.

Steps must be taken to protect the strong wheat harvest from the stetinch bug. Grain spoiled by this pest has considerably lowered bread-baking qualities, its gluten content corresponds to the third grade variety. Chemical treatment is begun with the appearance of larvae. This coincides in time with the dates for the above-root top dressing. Urea and insecticides can be applied at the same time.

Past experience has shown that a considerable amount of grain which met the standards for strong wheat is lost on farms as a result of an incorrect choice in dates and methods of harvesting. The quality of grain is formed during the processes of development, grain filling and ripening.

Winter wheat is harvested, as a rule, in a divided manner, when during an average test of spiked stems there are approximately 50 - 75 percent of spikes with grains in waxy and complete ripeness stages and their moisture content is 29 - 36 percent. Harvesting is done in swaths, with crops inclined to lodging and those with weeds being done first. Thinned stands and low-growing crops, but without weeds, should be harvested with straight combining. In this year's harvest special attention should be paid to the cutting height to prevent harvest loss and to produce as much coarse feed as possible.

According to data from the All-Union Scientific Research Institute on Corn, harvesting wheat with a 41 - 43 percent grain moisture, in moist years, leads to a crop shortfall of 5.2 - 6.4 quintals of grain per hectare, in favorable years 7.9 - 8.6, and in dry years 1.2 - 2.2 quintals.

To establish a correct date for winter-wheat harvesting one must know about the dynamics of grain moisture. As a rule, in favorable and moist years, each day after the tight-like phase, grain moisture is lowered by 1.5 - 2 percent, in dry years by 2.5 - 3 percent. This is also dependent on the crop predecessor. In wheat sown after unfallow predecessor crops grain moisture is lowered more intensively than in crops sown after fallows.

The agronomic service of the rayon administration should set aside several characteristic farms where fields with faster ripening wheat are selected to determine the grain moisture.

All regionalized varieties differ from each other in ripening time. Under the same growing conditions the earliest ripening variety is "Odes'ka - 51." then "Myronivs'ka - 775." There is no need, therefore, to determine the grain moisture of each variety. It suffices to select the earliest ripening variety from among those sown on the farm, and determine the moisture in relation to moisture dynamics. Suitable laboratories should, of course, be equipped on several farms, scientific organizations which are within rayon territory or nearby will help in this as well as rayon agrochemical laboratories, seed inspections and grain collecting enterprises.

Prior to harvesting, the strong wheat masses on each field must be inspected to prevent mixing of grain of varied quality during harvesting, to assure correct threshing distribution on farms and grain-collecting enterprises. First of all, wheat grown on high soil nutrients after better predecessors (black and occupied fallows, perennial grasses, peas) should be inspected where sufficient nitrogen fertilizer was applied and efforts were made to exterminate the chinch bugs. Prior to harvesting (two-three days before) sheafs are selected from each strong variety sown according to methods outlined in instructions by the field approval and registration of variety crops. Too-early sheaf sorting should be avoided since the quality of its grain in this case will not correspond to reality.

Grain measuring up to high-quality on previous inspection is stored for separate threshing on the farms. Before sale, the wheat is dried, cleared of weeds and small and injured grain.

9443

CSO: 1811

BRIEFS

GRAIN IN AZERBAIJAN--Grain routes are lively once again in Azerbaijan. Caravans of motor vehicles with grain from the new harvest have begun moving along the rural roads of the Karabakhskaya, Muganskaya, Shirvanskaya, and Mil'skaya steppes. Today the 50,000th tons of wheat and barley since the start of the harvest has arrived at the grain-reception enterprises. As was reported in the ministry of procurement of the republic, during the current season the capacity of the elevator of the Sal'yanskiy Combine of Grain Products has increased by over 1.5 times. This is the largest elevator in the southern part of the republic. The grain farmers of Azerbaijan, who have taken the course of completing harvesting operations within a compressed time period, have decided to pour over 280,000 tons of grain into the homeland's granaries. [Text] [Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 29 Jun 79 p 1] 8228

GRAIN HARVEST IN AZERBAIJAN--In Azerbaijan the hum of combine motors can be heard louder and louder in the steppes. Kolkhozes and sovkhozes have moved tens of thousands of hectares of winter barley and wheat and the grain of the new harvest is being delivered to grain-reception points and elevators. The republic's farmers have been assigned the task of harvesting grains in 12-14 work days and to produce no less than 25 quintals of grain per hectare, or 1,200,000 tons from the entire area. The machine operators of many enterprises began the fight for excellent quality in harvesting operations from the very first. They are also striving for a rapid pace. This is the way the grain farmers of Neftechalinskiy, Sabirabadskiy, Saatlinskiy, Zhdanovskiy and Imishlinskiy rayons are working now. About 4,000 combines are now harvesting grains of the fields of Azerbaijan. The capacity of each harvesting unit is 150 hectares. The drivers of motor vehicles are a great help to grain farmers in moving the grain out. The Bakinskoye and Kirovabadskoye production vehicle transport associations have sent thousands of motor vehicles into the rayons for transportation purposes. [Excerpts] [Moscow SEL'SKAYA ZHIZN' in Russian 27 Jun 79 p 1] 8228

CATCH CROPS--Baku, 2 Jul 79--Almost 100,000 hectares of plowland will be occupied by catch crops this year in the republic. The farmers of Bardinskiy, Belokanskiy, Sabirabadskiy, Imishlinskiy and a number of other rayons will double their areas. High-quality farming and the strict

fulfillment of agrotechnical recommendations allow the enterprises of Neftechlinskiy Rayon to produce large yields of ears and green mass from corn on each hectare of catch crops. At the present time the farmers of the republic are taking sowing machines into the fields. The optimal time has come for sowing afterharvest corn. Machine operators are sowing the seeds of this crop immediately after harvesting grains. [Text] [Moscow SEL'SKAYA ZHIZN' in Russian 3 Jul 79 p 1] 8228

GRAIN HARVESTING COMPLETED--Ipatovo (Stavropol'skiy Kray)--The harvesting period is over on the grain fields of Ipatov kolkhozes and sovkhoses. Despite the fact that machine operators had to thresh the short, sparse (due to prolonged dry winds) crops at slow speeds, the work was completed in seven days. The Ipatov experience of performing harvesting operations on a 24-hour basis and of the masterly cultural-everyday services for machine operators was applied by the neighboring grain farmers of Arzgirskiy Rayon. They also completed the threshing of grain. [Text] [Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 Jul 79 p 1] 8228

RAPID HARVESTING PACE--Cherkessk, 2 Jun 79--The hot weather of June accelerated the maturation of grains on the fields of the mountainous Karachayevo-Cherkesiya. The machine operators of Adyga-Khabl'skiy, Khabezskiy and Prikubanskiy rayons have joined the harvesting without losing time. A rapid pace of work was achieved from the very first day. The Erkin-Yurtskiy Sovkhoz was an example of this. Here over 30 quintals of barley per hectare are being threshed. [Text] [Moscow SEL'SKAYA ZHIZN' in Russian 3 Jul 79 p 1] 8228

PRE-HARVEST CONFERENCES--Stavropol'skiy Kray--On the eve of the harvest zonal meetings were held in Stavropol'skiy Kray to discuss the technology of the harvest and of sowing catch crops. The assignments of harvesting-transport complexes and links and of party committees and groups were made more precise. The grain matured quickly, without the contrasts that are usual for June. This hindered the traditional technological maneuvers. Almost all of the rayons in the kray began harvesting simultaneously. [Text] [Moscow SEL'SKAYA ZHIZN' in Russian 29 Jun 79 p 1] 8228

ELEVATORS FILLED--Krasnodar, 2 Jul 79--Since the start of grain procurement the elevators of the Kuban' have received 200,000 tons of grain from the new harvest. Most of the winter wheat meets the standards for strong and valuable wheat. The flow of grain is increasing every day. Over 50 elevators and reception points are now operating on a 24-hour basis to receive the grain. [Text] [Moscow SEL'SKAYA ZHIZN' in Russian 3 Jul 79 p 1] 8228

GRAIN IN KUBAN'--Krasnodarskiy Kray--By working rapidly and by coordinating two-stage harvesting with direct combining, the machine operators of the Kuban' are harvesting grains on 140,000-160,000 hectares daily and threshing them on 100,000-110,000 hectares. At the present time kolkhozes and sovkhoses have completed harvesting peas, are completing the threshing of winter barley and are in the process of harvesting the main commodity crop--

winter wheat. In the kray grains have been cut on over 1.4 million hectares of the planned 1.9 million and they have been threshed on almost 700,000 hectares. With each day the flow of grain from the threshing floors to the elevators increases. Practically all of the wheat that has been sold to the state conforms to the standards for strong and valuable grain. The kray's grain farmers are also harvesting straw, applying fertilizer and preparing bastard fallow for the future harvest. [Excerpt] [Moscow SEL'SKAYA ZHIZN' in Russian 29 Jun 79 p 1] 8228

GRAIN HARVEST AT PEAK--Krasnodar, 26 Jun 79--The machine operators of the Kuban' today began the harvesting of grains and pulse crops on the second million hectares. Spike crops have been harvested and threshed on almost 400,000 hectares. The flow of vehicles delivering grain from the new harvest to elevators is increasing. The state has been sold the first tens of thousands of tons of choice seed. This year's harvest has altered the traditional schedule of grain procurement. Winter crops ripened simultaneously almost everywhere. The first to begin the mass sale of grain to the state were not the farmers from the south but from the north-eastern rayons. The Kushchevskiy Elevator is like a snow-white vessel in an endless sea of grain. On the roads one sees one truck after another coming in its direction. On the sides of the trucks one sees scarlet transparent banners with the words, "Homeland, Accept the Great Grain of the Kuban'." There is not a minute of waste in the laboratory. The vehicles are already at the unloading points. The loading-unloading mechanisms are working with precision. A minute passes and the golden grain is in the reception bunkers. The "field-threshing floor-elevator" conveyor has also begun to operate in Starominskiy, Tikhoretskiy and other rayons. The grain from the new harvest is being shipped by 50,000 vehicles and tractor units in the kray. The grain farmers of the Kuban' have decided to sell the state 4,360,000 tons of grain this year. Today everything is subordinated to this goal--experience, skill, and the unique labor intensity of farmers. [Text] [Moscow SEL'SKAYA ZHIZN' in Russian 27 Jun 79 p 1] 8228

KAZAKHSTAN CORN CROPS--Every year the planting of corn for grain and silage in Kazakhstan is expanded. Now it occupies 2.5 million hectares--200,000 more than a year ago. Of the total area, over 136,000 hectares have been allotted for planting this crop for grain. Corn fields have been considerably expanded in Aktyubinskaya, Dzhambulskaya, Vostochno-Kazakhstanskaya, Semipalatinskaya and other oblasts. Some 8,500 specialized units have been established for its cultivation in the republic. The sovkhozes and kolkhozes of Kazakhstan should lay in over 22 million tons of silage this year, mainly prepared from the corn mass. Forage and seed grain are to be obtained above all. The volume of its procurements will increase to 137,000 tons. The corn growers are faced with a problem--to achieve an increase in the productivity of the fields, particularly on irrigated lands. The way to high yields is strict adherence to agrotechnology and organization of exemplary maintenance of the plantings. [Text] [Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 5 Jun 79 p 1] 12151

HARVESTING IN SOUTHERN KAZAKHSTAN--Chimkentskaya Oblast--The grain is ripening in southern Kazakhstan. The oblast's farmers are taking the harvesting equipment to the starting points and are completing the final preparations for the decisive battle for the harvest of the fourth year of the five-year plan. The farms of Saryagachskiy Rayon were the first to begin the selective harvesting of barley. Mass harvesting of cereal crops will begin here in a week. About 500 combines and over 1,100 trucks will be included in the work. The cereal crop harvesting is to be carried out in 15 work days. Selective harvesting of the early cereal crops was also begun by farms in Kelesskiy, Dzhetyysayskiy and Leninskiy rayons. [Text] [Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 16 Jun 79 p 2] 12151

KISHINEV HARVEST--Complex detachments in the southern rayons of Moldavia have been performing harvesting operations at a rapid pace since the very first. In the coming days all 55 complexly-mechanized detachments in the republic will begin harvesting operations. On some fields the grain is tall, on others it is low but with well-developed grains. This requires a differentiated approach to determining the harvesting technology that is to be used on each field. High stakes are being put on two-stage harvesting. [Excerpt] [Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 29 Jun 79 p 1] 8228

WHEAT HARVEST--Odessa--The wheat has ripened in the Black Sea region. Harvesting-transport complexes and detachments have begun cutting grains. In Izmail'skiy, Reniyskiy, Kiliyskiy and other rayons the first 100 hectares have been harvested and threshed. Winter wheat crops occupy over 0.5 million hectares in the oblast. They are prepresented by the best high-yield varieties of Odessa breeders. The grains are normal in the density of the crop stand everywhere and practically none have lodged. Over 4,000 reapers and almost 2,000 combines are now involved in cutting and threshing. Machine operators concerned themselves with eliminating idleness ahead of time and over half of the units are equipped with additional fuel tanks. Most of the combines are equipped with lights for night work. [Text] [Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 29 Jun 79 p 1] 8228

CARPATHIAN HARVEST--Uzhgorod-- Harvesting has begun in the Transcarpathians. The first harvesting-transport detachments have moved into fields of ripe barley in the Sovkhoz imeni Dimitrov of Mukachevskiy Rayon and in a number of other lowland enterprises of other rayons. Winter wheat is about to ripen. The plans and schedules for grain harvesting are being made more precise on farms once again. Ipatov technology will be utilized, just like last year. During this year's harvesting operations about 100 harvesting-transport detachments will be operating. [Text] [Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 29 Jun 79 p 1] 8228

IPATOV METHOD APPLIED--Zaporozhskaya Oblast--The weather is unusually hot in the fields of Zaporozh'ye and this is affecting feed procurement. Grasses should not stand too long in the fields, and this means that they must be cut quickly. In Melitopol'skiy Rayon special inter-enterprise detachments

with the essential technology have been created for the procurement of a valuable feed--haylage. The most experienced machine operators have been assigned to these detachments. Work on the farms is proceeding according to schedules that were confirmed earlier. This type of procurement technology will enable us to preserve nutritional substances in feed in the future. Feed-acquisitional brigades are using the Ipatov method. They must procure almost 30,000 tons of haylage. They have taken almost the entire volume of procurement upon themselves. [Text] [Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 7 Jun 79 p 1] 8228

UNEXPECTED RAINFALL--On the morning of 13 June there was nothing to predict overcast weather. It was hot and sunny. Suddenly at 4 o'clock in the afternoon a storm began on the Black Sea coast and a strong rain began to fall. In the rayons of eastern Georgia calm, warm weather continued. Nevertheless, by evening storm clouds had formed here too and a strong rainfall accompanied by thunderstorms began. During the night of 14 June 100 mm of rain fell in Tbilisi, 80 mm in Manglisi and Telavi, 62 in Tetrtskaro and 40 in Tskhinvali. In western Georgia there was less precipitation--5-25 mm. As was reported to a ZARYA VOSTOKA correspondent by the director of the Tbilisi Weather Bureau, V. Koplatadze, such a large amount of precipitation is quite a rare phenomenon for eastern Georgia. During the single night of 14 June there was more precipitation in Tbilisi than the monthly norm of precipitation. It is true that almost a quarter of a century ago--in 1955--there were 140 mm of precipitation in 12 hours. There were torrential rains in the capital of Georgia in 1972 as well. In coming days short rainfalls are expected in Georgia. [Text] [Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 15 Jun 79 p 3] 8228

WINTER WHEAT HARVEST--Odessa--Columns of motor vehicles loaded with winter wheat are moving along roads on the Black Sea coast towards elevators and grain-reception points. The first thousands of tons have been delivered into state granaries from the farms of Izmail'skiy, Kiliyskiy, Reniyskiy and other rayons. The grain farmers of the Black Sea area have decided to pour 1.5 million tons of grain into state granaries this summer. Of this, over 0.5 million tons of grain is from strong and valuable wheats. [Text] [Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 Jul 79 p 1] 8228

SHARING TECHNOLOGY--Kishinev--During the intensive period of the harvest the advantages of sharing technology are especially apparent. The compressed harvesting schedule that began everywhere in Moldavia guarantees the pooling of mechanization of agricultural production for kolkhozes. Due to this the time it takes to harvest grains has been cut 2-3 times. [Text] [Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 Jul 79 p 1] 8228

EARLY HARVEST--Nikolayev, 2 Jul 79--The grain harvest began 2 weeks early in the oblast this year. Reapers and combines entered the fields simultaneously in all rayons. Peas and barley are being harvested by the collectives of 610 harvesting complexes. In striving to complete harvesting in 12-14 work days, many machine operators have provided examples of shock labor since the start. [Text] [Moscow SEL'SKAYA ZHIZN' in Russian 3 Jul 79 p 1] 8228

HARVESTING BEGINS--Odessa, 26 Jun 79--The machine operators of Izmail'skiy Rayon were first in the oblast to take reapers and then combines with collectors out into the fields. Other rayons of the Pridunayskaya Steppe have begun harvesting winter barley as well. [Text] [Moscow SEL'SKAYA ZHIZN' in Russian 27 Jun 79 p 1] 8228

STATE SALES--Odessa, 2 Jul 79--Oblast enterprises have begun the sale of grain to the state. [Text] [Moscow SEL'SKAYA ZHIZN' in Russian 3 Jul 79 p 1] 8228

CITY DWELLERS AID HARVESTING--Cherkessk--In the course of the procurement of feed the residents of the city decided to help rural workers. Their assignment is to procure 1,200 tons of hay and to help animal farmers to store silage. The feed is taken from the verges of roads, gravel strips, river shores, steep slopes, gullies and ravines. [Text] [Moscow SEL'SKAYA ZHIZN' in Russian 3 Jul 79 p 1] 8228

DUSK AT MIDDAY--The sunniest month of the year surprised Moscow with an unusual occurrence. At midday on 28 June such heavy clouds collected over the city that it appeared that dusk had fallen. The electricity went on in homes and drivers put on their headlights. Birds hurried to safety and grew silent in amazement. Lightning flashed in the dark and thunder rumbled. There was abundant rainfall. About 1 hour later the sky cleared and turned blue again. It was reported in the Hydrometeorological Center of the USSR that the cloud black-out of the sun was considerable. The height of the clouds above Moscow reached 12-13 kilometers. The current June surprise is related to the movement of an atmospheric front. Another thing is important--the moisture-saturated air finally brought the desired rainfall from the Atlantic. [Text] [Moscow SEL'SKAYA ZHIZN' in Russian 29 Jun 79 p 4] 8228

DIMENSIONS OF OUTBUILDINGS REGULATED--With a view to increasing the output of agricultural products on the private subsidiary farms of kolkhoz members, workers, employees and other citizens, the maximum dimensions have been specified for farming and personal outbuildings erected on subsidiary farming plots and plots for individual housing construction. In locations where the maintenance of personal livestock is permitted, the maximum size of the barnyard has been increased from 30 to 75 square meters in cities and urban settlements and to 160 square meters in rural settlements and villages. A garage can occupy an area of 18-20 square meters, depending on the make of automobile, and a greenhouse can take up 20 square meters. Besides this, the erection of housing additions has been permitted (including bath houses, kitchen-laundries and fuel storage facilities); their total area cannot exceed 50 square meters in cities and urban settlements or 70 square meters in rural areas. The maximum dimensions of farming and personal structures will be determined by the city or rayon ispolkom in each specific case. [Excerpt] [Tallin SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 9 May 79 p 3] 8588

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